

INSIDE INFORMATION

Kentucky Law Enforcement News

Kentucky's Working Together Unified For Homeland Security Force



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The Kentucky Law Enforcement News (KLEN-News) staff is *in need of dynamic, law enforcement related photos* for possible publication in the magazine. We are interested in photos that are representative of all aspects of the law enforcement profession.

We are able to use black-and-white glossy, color prints or digital images. If we choose to use a particular photo in our magazine, appropriate credit will be given to the photographer. Because we cannot accept responsibility for lost or damaged prints, we ask that you send duplicates, not original prints.

KLEN-News staff is also able to publish upcoming events and meetings. Please include the event title, name of sponsoring agency, date and location of the event, and contact information.

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Fitness Standards:

Defining Applicant's Desire to be a Peace Officer

*John W. Bizzack, Commissioner
Department of Criminal Justice Training*

Are you physically fit for police work? There is more than general consensus in Kentucky and the nation that law enforcement officers require a level of physical fitness to meet the necessary demands of the job. In fact, there are court decisions supporting the consensus.

The actual challenge is finding ways to motivate applicants to do what is proven to be the most effective way of meeting those valid and predictive standards and that is to prepare themselves in advance and take advantage of the pre-testing services offered by DOCJT.

A major conclusion among many fitness experts is that some agencies, as well as many of their officers, misunderstand validity issues and often appear to misinterpret the legal issues surrounding the use of not only fitness standards but also uniform standards for police work.

Many of the issues surrounding the use of defensible fitness standards are not always simple or immediately clear to everyone, so it's important we make continual efforts to assure that those affected understand and recognize the real issues.

Since realistic standards were introduced to policing in this country, scientifically validated fitness standards are occasionally disregarded in favor of applying standards that are not job related or predictive of who can do the important work of police officers. Many times this approach results in different standards that do not meet legal requirements for validity at all. Whenever law enforcement or criminal justice officials believe it is more important to hire "to meet the numbers" than it is to hire people who can

physically perform the work, then short-term management and quick-fix mentalities take over. Agencies suffer in the long run and communities eventually pay the price while the important work of police officers slowly dissolves back into a classification of a trade instead of developing into a profession.

The Commission on Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc. (CALEA), states it even clearer and points out one of the more important features of fitness testing: "A job-related useful and non-discriminatory selection process is dependent upon a number of professionally and legally accepted administrative prac-

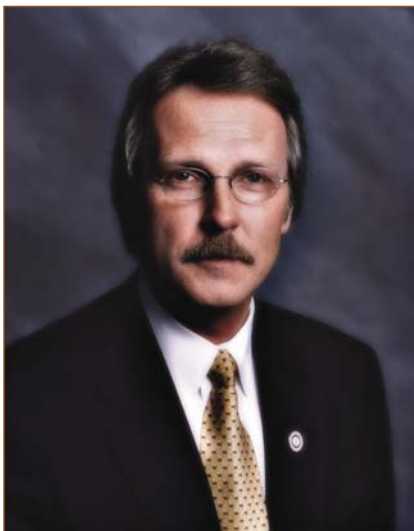
tices and procedures which include informing all the candidates of all parts of the selection process at the time of formal application;

maintaining written procedures governing lateral entry and reapplication of unsuccessful candidates; and ensuring timely notification of candidates about their status at all critical points in the process. These practices significantly contribute to a more efficient, effective, and fair election process."

The real issue surrounding physical fitness standards is not how to develop reasonable job-related standards. That can be done through the application of good social science. The actual challenge is finding ways to motivate applicants to do what is proven to be the most effective way of meeting those valid and predictive standards, and that is to prepare themselves in advance and take advantage of the pre-testing services offered by DOCJT.

As CALEA points out "informing all the candidates of all parts of the selection process at the time of formal application" is essential. The reason is obvious: when an applicant is accurately educated about how physical fitness standards are directly related to job performance predictability and provided the information necessary for preparing themselves to take the fitness tests, then all that is left is the desire of the applicant to prepare to meet the standards.

Part of the orientation provided to applicants is an explanation of the fitness standards and why they will predict performance ability. The latest job task analysis (JTA) for Kentucky law enforcement identified specific tasks that peace officers most frequently have to perform. These tasks were identified by Kentucky peace officers who participated in the JTA and who perform the work. The JTA determined that peace officers in Kentucky needed to be able to: jump over obstacles; push vehicles; be able to carry and push; have endurance for use of force related tasks; anaerobic power for short sprints; the abdominal muscular strength necessary for the many tasks involving lifting, pulling and dragging and aerobic power for long-term



Commissioner John Bizzack

endurance required in use of force situations.

To determine if an applicant can meet these conditions, they are tested before they enter the academy. In the academy they are trained for 16 weeks to meet even higher job-related fitness standards. The testing processes to determine applicant and academy graduate fitness are measured through a vertical jump, bench press, push-ups, 300-meter run, sit-ups and 1.5-mile run. The applicants who are hired by agencies are then scheduled to attend the academy, and have been thoroughly screened. Their backgrounds have been investigated; they have undergone a medical/psychological examination, polygraph, and interview by the chief or sheriff and they have illustrated through fitness pre-testing their ability to meet the physical demands of the academy training. Since academy students receive continued fitness training throughout the 16 weeks by DOCJT training instructors, the only element remaining is their personal desire to continue to prepare themselves. There have been more than 1,200

academy graduates since 1999. Data shows the fitness standards are trainable standards and that all recruits can improve their physical skills when trained and prepared to do so.

Kentucky's physical fitness standards are based on job performance requisites. Each standard is proven to be trainable. This simply means one thing: if a person wants to meet those standards, they have the time, information and assistance necessary to train and prepare to do so, regardless of gender or age. Those choosing not to train or to take advantage of the assistance are, in essence, simply taking their best shot when they take the tests. To many law enforcement executives, that "best shot" approach may also informally reveal something about the character and commitment of the applicant as well.

DOCJT will continue to provide fitness standards materials and pre-testing assistance to individuals and agencies anywhere in the state. The service assures applicants who are serious about becoming peace officers in the Commonwealth will have every opportunity to meet the minimum requirements if they will commit to train and prepare.

Re-Org

Justice Cabinet Secretary

Commissioner

Deputy Commissioner

Principal Assistant II

General Counsel

Training Operation Division

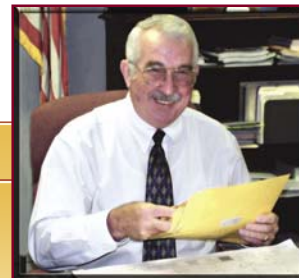
Division Director II

Administrative Division

Division Director II

Training Support Division

Division Director II



Herb Bowling
Deputy Commissioner



Greg Howard, Director
Training Operation Division



Horace Johnson
Training Support Division

The DOCJT has evolved in function, legislatively mandated responsibilities, expectations from the Kentucky law enforcement community, staffing, salaries, position classifications, and overall mission over the past six years. The personnel staffing alone, to carry out new programs, direction and initiatives, has increased from 66 persons to 179 persons.

The organizational complexity and character of the DOCJT has changed as well, not only from within but also from the viewpoint of the Justice Cabinet and Governor's Office. The positive changes and aggressive growth which has taken place in order to meet the various changes and expansion in mission also required changes in our executive staff organization.

The executive staff organization will change this year to reflect the attached organizational chart. Herb Bowling was nominated and approved by the Governor's Office for appointment as Deputy Commissioner. Greg Howard will assume the director's duties for Training Operations Division, while Horace Johnson will assume the director's duties for the Training Support Division.

DOCJT has never before had the position of Deputy Commissioner established in its almost-36-year history. The nomination of Herb Bowling for this position was a result of his past efforts, program development, understanding of budget issues, consistent effectiveness in dealing with professional associations, institutional knowledge and close working relationship with the legislature, Justice Cabinet staff and Governor's Office. He has also had an integral role in all major initiatives undertaken by DOCJT since 1996. Mr. Bowling is most capable to assume this role and establish its purpose and development for the immediate and future benefit of the DOCJT.

KENTUCKY LAW ENFORCEMENT

COUNCIL CAREER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

*Mike Browning, Principal Assistant
Commissioner's Office*

On April 2, Governor Paul Patton signed into law House Bill 154, which enables the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council to administer a voluntary Career Development Program for Kentucky's law enforcement officers and telecommunicators. When implemented, Kentucky's will be the eighth comprehensive, statewide career development program for law enforcement in the nation, and will offer the most comprehensive program for telecommunicators.

Program Description

The Career Development Program provides structure to the training process through career tracking. Kentucky's program will offer two career tracks for law enforcement officers: Law Enforcement Officer and Law Enforcement Management. Also, there will be two career tracks for telecommunicators: Telecommunicator and Telecommunicator Management. Each track has steps of achievement that consist of required levels of training, education and experience.

CAREER DEVELOPMENT TRACKS AND STEPS

Law Enforcement Officer Track	Telecommunicator Track
Intermediate Officer Advanced Officer Investigator Traffic Officer Advanced Deputy Sheriff	Intermediate Telecommunicator Advanced Telecommunicator
Law Enforcement Management Track	Telecommunicator Management Track
Supervisor Manager Executive	Supervisor Manager/Director

Why Participate in the Career Development Program?

Participants in states that use Career Development Programs report that they add value to their training. Focusing law enforcement officers and telecommunicators on training most relevant to their current or future assignments accomplishes this. Participants who wish to enter management, for example, use steps in the management track to focus on courses and education that develop a well-rounded understanding of management principles. The same is true for those who wish to enhance their operational abilities through intermediate and advanced career steps, as well as specialized steps like traffic and advanced deputy sheriff. In essence, program participation ensures that training and educational efforts are aligned with participant career objectives.

Participants will be awarded certificates of achievement by the KLEC as they complete career steps. Additionally, the council will acknowledge participants through media releases, uniform pins and like means.

Program Management

The Career Development Program is offered by the KLEC and managed through the Peace Officer Professional Standards Office (POPS). Most KLEC approved courses are applicable to the program, depending upon the participant's career track and step requirement.

Program Participation

Law enforcement officers and telecommunicators will be eligible to enroll in the Career Development Program after its introduction in your region. Enrollment packets will be delivered to your agency with enrollment forms and other necessary materials.

Many officers and telecommunicators will meet career step requirements when the program is introduced. Those participants will be enrolled with their region and acknowledged by the KLEC in fall of 2003.

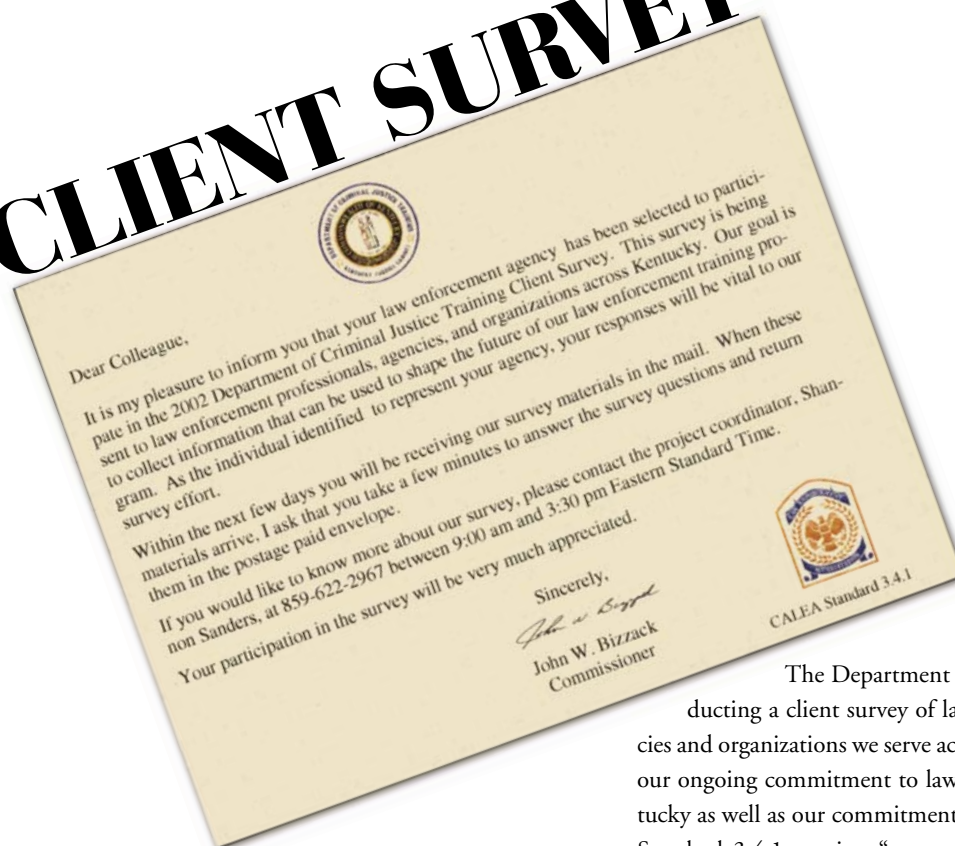
Program Implementation Schedule

POPS personnel will visit law enforcement agencies and attend regional and state association meetings after July to explain the voluntary program. Beginning January 2003, the program will be phased in regionally across the state.

Additional Information

More information on the Career Development Program is available through the POPS Office at (859) 622-6218 or the DOCJT web site at <http://docjt.jus.state.ky.us>.

CLIENT SURVEY



The Department of Criminal Justice Training is conducting a client survey of law enforcement professionals, agencies and organizations we serve across Kentucky. This survey is part of our ongoing commitment to law enforcement professionals in Kentucky as well as our commitment to professional standards. CALEA Standard 3.4.1 requires “a survey of attitudes and opinions of the agencies and students for whom the academy provided services....” The goal is to collect information that can be used to shape the future of our law enforcement training program.

Our survey is short, to the point and anonymous. We ask only that you provide your honest and frank opinion to each question. Surveys will be tabulated by an independent agency that will provide us a summary report.

As we look toward the future, your input is particularly important in these times of budget cutbacks and uncertainties. Providing input on this survey is perhaps the most valuable contribution you can make toward helping us improve our programs and services.



CONSTRUCTION UPDATE

LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING COMPLEX

*Greg Howard, Director
Training Support Division*

Phase I of the Department of Criminal Justice Training's law enforcement complex is on target for completion in July 2002. The \$20 million phase will provide housing for DOCJT trainees as well as new classrooms and office space for the basic training staff. In addition to the residence hall and classrooms, the building will house a simulated police station, library, computer lab, breath test lab, laundry room and a recreation room for recruits. Also included in the new construction is a significant improvement to our firing range that includes new classrooms, vault area, Firearms Training System training rooms as well as office space. This new 127,000-square-foot facility will provide a better training environment for Kentucky's law enforcement recruits.

Phase II of the project is the \$7 million, 54,000-square-foot multi-purpose area that will include weight rooms, cardiovascular training areas, a versatile monolithic indoor running track, classrooms, scenario rooms and office space. The multipurpose facility construction is well underway and should be completed by November 2002.

Kentucky Law Enforcement New Council Members



*Dennis Mills, Executive Staff Advisor
Kentucky Law Enforcement Council*

Chief Randy Scott Bratton, Paducah Police Department, was appointed to the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council to fill the unexpired term of Ron West, who retired. Chief Bratton will serve on the Curriculum Committee. Chief Bratton began his law enforcement career in 1984 with the St. Petersburg, Florida, Police Department. He served as a patrol officer, DUI Officer/Instructor, Arson Detective, Major Crimes Detective, Community Policing/Patrol Sergeant, Patrol Lieutenant, Traffic Section Lieutenant and Criminal Investigations Major.

In March 2001, Chief Bratton joined the Paducah Police Department as Chief of Police. The department has an authorized strength of 81 sworn officers and serves a community of approximately 65,000 residents and commuters.

Chief Bratton has an Associate of Arts degree in Political Science from the University of Tampa, Florida and a bachelor's degree in Criminology from Saint Leo College in Saint Leo, Florida.

Chief Bratton is married to Jenny and has one son, James, 2 years old, and another son expected in June.

Chief Bratton is a strong supporter of community policing and is dedicated to the Paducah Police Department receiving state accreditation in 2003.



St. Matthews **Chief Charles Norman Mayer** was appointed to the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council to replace Chief Ted Thompson, who retired. Chief Mayer has been the chief at St. Matthews since 1988 having previously served as Chief of Detectives for the Jefferson County Commonwealth's Attorney's Office and as an assistant director in the Department of Transportation. His police career began in 1956 when he joined the Louisville Police Department where he retired in 1982 with the rank of Lt. Colonel.

Chief Mayer holds a Bachelor of Science in Police Administration from the University of Louisville with an additional nine hours of postgraduate study at U. of L. In addition to the numerous hours of in-service training over the years, he attended police instructor training at the Southern Police Institute, legal advisor training at the F.B.I. National Academy, stress management training at IACP and dignitary protection training with the Secret Service.

Chief Mayer is a veteran of the U. S. Navy, serving from 1948 to 1953, and the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve from 1955 to 1963. He served on active duty with the Marine Corps from 1961 to 1963.

He is married, has one child, a 3-year-old grandson and 1-year-old granddaughter.

F.Y.I.

PRE-POPS

Fitness Training

*Thor Morrison, Executive Staff Advisor
Peace Officer Professional Standards Office*

The Kentucky Law Enforcement Council and the Department of Criminal Justice Training are offering PRE-POPS physical fitness testing and training sessions for applicants across the state. These sessions are an opportunity for applicants to practice the physical fitness test events according to protocols, ask questions, as well as to receive instruction and helpful tips for training BEFORE undergoing official POPS testing. These practice training sessions will be held at various testing sites across the Commonwealth to assist applicants in becoming more informed and better prepared to undergo POPS physical fitness testing. If your department is interested in sending applicants to any of the below listed training sessions please contact the POPS office at (859) 622-6218 or email pops@docjt.jus.state.ky.us.



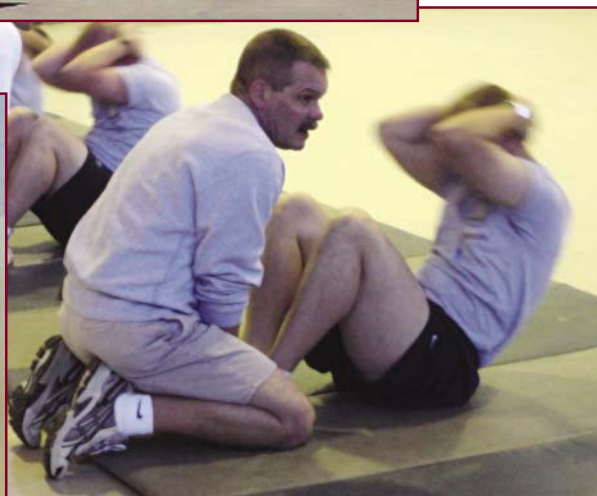
TENTATIVE TRAINING SCHEDULE

Saturday (9:00-11:00 am)

Date	Location
June 1	Murray
June 8	Middlesboro
June 15	Ashland
June 22	Richmond
June 29	Madisonville
July 6	NKU
July 13	Louisville
July 20	Pikeville
July 27	Bowling Green

Wednesday (6:00-8:00 pm)

Date	Location
June 5	NKU
June 12	Bowling Green
June 19	Louisville
June 26	Pikeville
July 3	Richmond
July 10	Middlesboro
July 17	Murray
July 24	Madisonville
July 31	Ashland



NEWS

Basic Training

*Karen Cassidy, Section Supervisor
Knowledge Section, Basic Training*

Basic Training recruits are encouraged to become a part of their community when they return to their respective jurisdictions. One way officers can accomplish the spirit of community involvement is working with charities and organizations. In order to instill the spirit of involvement, recruits are encouraged to take part in a community project while attending the 16-week basic law enforcement course.

A recruit is designated as Special Projects Officer during basic training. The recruit is responsible for many duties during training. Perhaps the duty with the most responsibilities, and rewards, is the class project. The Special Projects Officer coordinates the project, from receiving approval to the completion of the project.

Community projects take many forms for the classes as evidenced by recent endeavors by recruits.

Class 310 provided a safe Halloween for children. The class participated in an event with Richmond Police and Fire Departments and the Madison Traffic Safety Coalition. During this event, the recruits received candy and reflective material. The class handed out Kosair bears and fingerprinted more than 300 children.

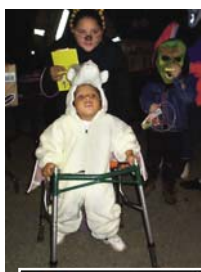
After the tragic events of September 11, the class made black armbands for all recruit classes that were in session. The armbands were worn for a week in memory of all who lost their lives.

The class also purchased two brick pavers that will be placed in front of the Law Enforcement Memorial at the Funderburk Building. One paver is to honor the New York Police Department officers who lost their lives in the rescue attempt of September 11. Another paver was purchased to honor two Jessamine County Deputies, Billy Walls and Chuck Morgan, who lost their lives while the recruit class was in session.

Class 311 assisted Richmond Habitat for Humanity with clearing a parcel of land. The class members brought equipment from home to clear the area. They worked eight hours over several nights in order to accomplish the task. The work was done outside of scheduled class time. Due to their efforts, construction began on a house prior to the graduation of Class 311.

Class 312 had a cook-out for the elderly residents of an underserved housing facility in Madison County. During the cookout, games were played and door prizes given. All class members participated in the project. The recruits brightened the lives of the senior citizens who reside at the housing project. The class also purchased a paver with their class designation to be displayed at the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial located at DOCJT.

Class 313 took several children in Madison County to a movie. The recruits and children enjoyed the movie "Ice Age." After the movie, the recruits played video games with the children and one recruit showed his animal balloon talent.





Defensive Tactics

Tim Hurt, Training Instructor, Physical Training Section

The Basic Training Branch of the Department of Criminal Justice Training is broken down into four sections. One of those sections is the Physical Training/Defensive Tactics Section otherwise referred to as the "PT/DT" section. The staff is responsible for the training of basic law enforcement recruits in the areas of physical fitness and defensive tactics. In the arena of physical fitness training, the PT/DT instructors have received personal trainer certifications from Cooper Institute of Aerobics in Dallas, Texas, one of the leading national institutions. In defensive tactics, all instructors are certified instructors through the Pressure Point Control Tactics (PPCT) Management Systems, Inc., an internationally renowned authority in non-lethal force subject control.

During the 16-week training academy, basic training recruits participate in a comprehensive basic defensive tactics program. The principal program taught at the DOCJT is the PPCT Management Systems. PPCT Management Systems, Inc. was established by Bruce K. Siddle in 1980. The system is best known for designing use-of-force training programs based on documented tactical, medical and legal research. The PPCT training division certifies an average of 500 new instructors per month throughout the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, Australia and Hong Kong.

Tactically, the PPCT program focuses on techniques that allow the officer to take control of a suspect based on the most common types of resistance and using the minimal amount of force necessary to effect an arrest. These techniques are designed to be learned quickly, making them easy to retain and easier to recall. PPCT tactical research examines the body's performance under stress. Under high levels of stress and anxiety, elevated heart rates cause fine and complex motor skills to decrease, making gross motor skills more reliable. Police officers who face life-threatening situations have difficulty performing complex and fine motor skill actions because of elevated heart rates. For this reason, PPCT training is based upon gross motor skills whenever possible. Fine motor skills involve hand/eye coordination and hand dexterity. Complex motor skills include hand/eye coordination, tracking and timing. Gross motor skills are those skills that involve large muscle or major muscle groups.

Most of the police recruits trained by DOCJT do not come into the defensive tactics program with previous formal training in the fighting arts. They do not possess balance or coordination, nor do they know how to move effectively to disengage or engage an adversary. Within the 16-week defensive tactics curriculum, the recruit will learn basic defensive skills as well as the effects of elevated heart rates on motor skill performance and how simple techniques are best suited for officer survival. Upon graduation from the academy, the recruit will be capable of assessing the possible volatility of a situation, determining the most appropriate means of action, and taking the determined action.

In addition to tactical research, PPCT has conducted extensive medical research to support its techniques. There have been six medical studies examining the safety and medical implications of the PPCT subject control systems. The research has been conducted by vascular surgeons, dental surgeons, neurosurgeons, orthopedic surgeons as well as input from chiropractors. (PPCT Management Systems Instructor Manual, August 2001).

Legal research involves PPCT staff examining federal case law and developing "use of force" policy. Techniques are constantly adapted to current case law. PPCT uses a theoretical force continuum to outline levels of resistance an officer could encounter while performing his or her duties and an appropriate level of control for the situation. The continuum is based on the "one plus one" theory, which allows the officer to escalate one level of force above the level of resistance encountered if the officer perceives lower levels would be ineffective or attempts at lower levels fail. One such example would be an event where an officer is physically trying to subdue a suspect who is displaying active aggression by kicking and punching the officer. The officer's attempts at using the same level of force is ineffective so he escalates to the next higher level, intermediate weapon, and deploys his baton. The baton gives him a safe distance from the suspect. The non-lethal strikes used to stop the assault enable the officer to control the suspect.

The "one plus one" theory is not the sole system in use in the law enforcement community; one other use-of-force theory that is practiced among some agencies is the "total control" theory. Officers use impact weapons such as batons or chemical agents against any level of resistance. Even with this and many other use-of-force theorems, the "one plus one" theory is the most widely accepted use-of-force theory in the United States. As with any defensive tactics system, the officer's actions should be based from the subject's actions, the officer's perception of threat and the officer's knowledge of his/her abilities. There are variables that may affect an officer's decision in escalating or de-escalating the level of control. Some variable are:

- 1) Officer /subject size
- 2) Environmental conditions/totality of the circumstances
- 3) Reaction (i.e. spontaneous assault)

As we look to the future to consider the needs of law enforcement in the coming years, the physical training staff is looking to provide a broader base of training to the many agencies of the Commonwealth. The goal is to see defensive tactics training expand into the ranks of in-service course work. Currently, efforts are being made to allow basic training recruits to be certified in PPCT Basic Defensive Tactics. This certification would serve a two-fold purpose: the legal support of the tactics we currently teach would increase by gaining the staff support of PPCT Management Systems, Inc. and officers within this Commonwealth could keep current in use of force training and survival skills. This would not be a requirement, but an incentive to keep training current in an area that is so critical in officer survival. Presently, we provide a basic foundation at the DOCJT; it is up to the individual officer's department to keep officer survival skills intact. In conjunction with the In-Service Branch, we are offering an instructor-level defensive tactics course that will enable departments to have a certified defensive tactics instructor on staff that can teach and re-certify on a continual basis. There are future plans to add and maintain an ongoing basic defensive tactics recertification course for those agencies that are unable to staff their own certified instructor. This will allow officers to remain current on their basic level certifications, which are good for three years. Continued training in this area will increase officer safety and reduce improper use of force cases due to lack of training. The training will increase officer awareness of what are appropriate levels of force to use in a given situation, and will create confidence in the officer's ability so that he or she won't have to escalate to a higher level to overcome lack of confidence. Progress in officer safety should be an ongoing primary objective for law enforcement training. The bottom line is we want to see officers go home, and go home safely.

Source material : PPCT Management Systems Defensive Tactics Instructor Manual, August 2001

LIVE FOR YOUR



FAMILY

*Ron Dotson, Training Instructor
Physical Training Section*

The most important reason for you, as an officer or dispatcher, to work out is health. Staying alive after retirement will allow you to enjoy life and family. Your children will benefit from you in many ways. The lifespan of an officer after retirement is short. Exercise is the best medicine for a longer and healthier life. Ensure that your children and grandchildren get a head start in life.

None of us doubt that being in better physical condition aids us in everyday duties as an officer or dispatcher. However, most of us do not get the exercise that we need to accomplish this. The job is not a big enough motivator. So, do it for yourself and your family.

Exercise naturally counters the seven risk factors of coronary heart disease. Cardiovascular disease is the number one killer of adults in the United States. Dr. Kenneth Cooper has devoted his career to the study of preventive medicine. His studies show that cardiovascular fitness greatly reduces the risk of coronary heart disease. You may consider yourself at risk if you exhibit two or more of the following risk factors: elevated blood cholesterol, hypertension, cigarette smoking, an impaired fasting glucose, family history, sedentary lifestyle, and obesity.

Cholesterol is an important substance for the human body because it is necessary for bile synthesis, hormone production and the formation of cellular membranes. Cholesterol consists of three types, LDL, HDL and VLDL. Total cholesterol is the amount of all three. A total of 200 to 239 mg/dl is borderline high. Of most concern is the LDL, which is a major component of the plaque inside of the arterial wall. This type of cholesterol can also penetrate the wall. This plaque buildup is the blockages inside the artery walls of the heart. A value of 130 to 159 mg/dl is borderline high. Exercise will decrease the value of LDL.

Hypertension, also known as the "silent killer," is a resting blood pressure greater than, or equal to, 140/90 mm Hg. It usually has no symptoms noticeable to the patient. The chronic stress that an officer or dispatcher endures exposes them to this risk factor. The increased pressure exerted on the arterial wall causes damage to the wall. The blood then clots, plaque grabs onto the clot and a potential blockage begins. Exercise will lower the resting blood pressure overall.

Cigarette smoking is directly responsible for more than 400,000 U.S. deaths per year. It causes damage to the arterial wall and increases the tendency for blood clot formation. An officer or dispatcher who smokes is now predisposing themselves to grave risk of forming a blockage. Hypertension from stress is almost a given in the two professions and now it is compounded again by smoking. Quit smoking!

A blood glucose (sugar) level between 111 and 125 mg/dl is called an impaired fasting glucose. Complications from diabetes are responsible for more than 200,000 U.S. deaths each year. Your doctor can order blood work to check your sugar level. Over-the-counter kits may also be purchased that will allow you to make a quick check of your sugar level. Getting this under control quickly is crucial.

Having a family history of coronary heart disease has also been identified as a risk factor. If you have an immediate male blood relative who has had a heart attack, bypass surgery or cardiac death prior to the age of 55 or a female blood relative with one of these conditions prior to the age of 65, then you are considered to have a family history and are at risk.

The last two risk factors are living a sedentary lifestyle and obesity. Persons who do not accumulate at least 30 minutes of moderate physical activity on most days are considered to be living a sedentary lifestyle and are at risk. This physical activity does not just mean working out or an exercise routine, it encompasses playing ball with friends or children, mowing the yard, chopping wood or anything that is moderate physical activity. Obesity, which usually follows a sedentary lifestyle, can be calculated quickly from two different ways. One is referred to as body mass index. BMI is found by multiplying your body weight in pounds by 703 and dividing by your height in inches squared.

FORMULA:

$$\text{BMI} = \frac{(\text{WEIGHT(LBS)} \times 703)}{(\text{HEIGHT(INCHES)}^2)}$$

A BMI of 30 or above is considered obese. However, muscular or athletic persons cannot accurately use this indicator, because muscle weighs more than fat and the formula was tested for the average person. Obesity could also be defined as a waist circumference of greater than 35 inches in women and 40 inches in men.

You can clearly see how the risk of coronary heart disease is multiplied by having more than one risk factor. Exercise plays a crucial role in the overall health of the human body. It is the natural way to live longer and maximize the life that you are given. The good news is that if you exhibit the risk already, exercise still lowers the risk and works regardless of when you start. This is not to say that you must strive daily to be a great athlete. The minimum average of 30 minutes on most days will help. The Cooper Institute recommends that you should do at least 20 minutes of aerobic exercise at your target heart rate, 3 days each week to make gains in cardiovascular fitness.

Now the question arises about aerobic exercise and what is a target heart rate? First you must decide that you are going to commit to your health and set attainable goals. It would then be wise to seek a doctor's physical to assess your medical readiness. Next you must find out what your fitness level is. A certified trainer may aid you in this. If you are at a level of fitness that would allow you to run 1.5 miles, then you may run this distance for time. This time will allow you to compare your fitness level with that of other law enforcement personnel from Kentucky. According to POPS test standards, a time of 14:02 or better is average. A time of 12:30 or better would be in the top 20 percent. If you have an average, or above average time, you may begin aerobic exercise by doing three sessions each week, for 20 minutes each time. If you are below average, you can do three sessions each week, but the time should be cut to 10 minutes. You will have to build up to a 20 minute session.

You now know how many times to exercise and for how long, but at what intensity level? If you are below average fitness levels, an intensity level of 50 percent to 60 percent is acceptable. An average or above average fitness level person should go at 60 percent to 70 percent intensity. Intensity for aerobic exercise relies on the heart rate. Use the Karvonen formula to find your own heart rate range for exercise:

PREDICTED MAXIMAL HEART RATE:

$$220 - (\text{YOUR AGE}) = \text{MAX HEART RATE}$$

$$\text{EX: } 220 - (30) = 190$$

Now find your resting heart rate by timing your pulse for one minute right after waking up in the morning.

HEART RATE - RESTING RATE:

$$\text{EX: } 190 - 70 = 120$$

THIS RESULT IS YOUR HEART RATE RESERVE

MULTIPLY HEART RATE RESERVE BY INTENSITY LEVELS

$$120 \times 60\% = 72 \text{ BPM (beats per minute)}$$

$$120 \times 70\% = 84 \text{ BPM}$$

ADD RESTING HEART RATE TO ABOVE RESULTS

$$72 \text{ BPM} + 70 = 142 \text{ BPM}$$

$$84 \text{ BPM} + 70 = 154 \text{ BPM}$$

THIS IS THE RANGE OF INTENSITY THAT YOUR HEART RATE SHOULD STAY WITHIN DURING AEROBIC CONDITIONING.

Heart rate monitors are available on the market today at an affordable price and are a good investment. However, you can quickly check your pulse on the carotid artery of your neck for 10 seconds and then multiply by six. Do this at regular intervals during exercise to stay within your range.

Aerobic exercise is exercise that requires continuous movement for at least 20 minutes and places your heart rate in your training range. Examples are walking, jogging, swimming or cycling. Many treadmills and elliptical machines include heart rate monitors and stopwatches so that you may follow time and rate. These machines are usually available at local fitness clubs.

Remember, as your fitness level increases, you may increase your time of exercise, frequency of exercise and your level of intensity. But progress slowly and do a variety of exercises so that you may have fun with fitness. Include your family as much as you can. They are the motivating factor!



MODULAR Training

*Karen Cassidy, Section Supervisor
Knowledge Section, Basic Training*



Starting with Class 319 that begins July 29, 2002, recruits in basic training will be introduced to a new, modular format. This training will build during the 16 weeks in complexity of both information and skills. During their training, recruits will be periodically evaluated on their abilities by completing a practical scenario. Upon successful completion of a module, the recruit will expand on their increasingly difficult scenarios.

The modules will include orientation, theft report, warrant disorder, traffic stop, breath test/DUI, crimes against property, collision, crimes against persons, and graduation.

The curriculum is the culmination of the most recent job task analysis conducted by the Department of Criminal Justice Training. The facilitation method of training will still be used to present information, with more practical exercise training for recruits. The result will be a building block approach to ensure the best-trained officer possible.

The curriculum and increase in practical exercises are just two of the major changes in basic training. The number of classes taught by basic will also increase. Presently, there are four classes present at any one time in training. As the year progresses, there will be up to six classes present at once. This will help employing agencies have a greater availability for timely training of their recruit officers.



Update

Kentucky Police Corps

*Fran Root, Executive Staff Advisor
Kentucky Police Corps*

The Kentucky Police Corps had been placed in somewhat of a holding pattern for the past few months, primarily due to issues surrounding September 11. The U.S. Department of Justice has been working diligently to meet the new demands with limited existing funding. Kentucky remains with nearly full funding and is assured of funding well into the future, however, we have seen some changes and expect more in the future. The most significant change taking effect now is that we will award scholarships only to college juniors, seniors and some recent graduates. We will continue to recruit at all levels, even high school seniors. However, for the first two years of college, the student must find at least temporary funding elsewhere. Once accepted into the Kentucky Police Corps, the student may still be reimbursed for prior expenses, while their current and future expenses are paid as they are incurred. The overall cap on the scholarship remains at \$30,000.

The biggest benefits of the Kentucky Police Corps remain its enhanced training and education. We are now placing finishing touches on a new curriculum for Police Corps 4. We are funded to train up to 28 cadets. The Police Corps schedule includes 24 weeks of training, totalling 1,290 hours. More than 57 percent of these hours involve practical, hands-on or scenario-based training. Enhanced sections include Legal, Physical Conditioning, Defensive Tactics, Spanish Language & Mexican Culture, Leadership Development and Tactical Police Mountain Bikes.

Police Corps 4, which begins June 10 and graduates November 26, has an excellent group of candidates and is completing their agency assignments at this time.

Police Corps actively recruit year-round in Kentucky, most of the surrounding states and beyond. The surest way for Kentucky agencies to be matched to a Police Corps candidate is to recruit for their own agency through the program. We strive to make the best possible matches for the program, for the cadet and for Kentucky's police and sheriff agencies.

For additional information please contact the Kentucky Police Corps at (859) 622-5032. Outside the Richmond area, call toll free 1-866-592-6777. The Kentucky Police Corps web site is located at <http://docjt.jus.state.ky.us/pcorps/>.

Instructors Receive Rapid Deployment Certification

Jerry Huffman and Bob French, in-service training instructors, received certification from the National Tactical Officers Association (NTOA) as instructors in "Rapid Deployment." The training was conducted in Birmingham, Alabama. In response to the increasingly violent challenges facing law enforcement, the NTOA was created in 1983 to promote the Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) required to deal with the growing threats to a safe and sane society. The NTOA has five primary objectives:

- Provide a communication link between SWAT/CNT and other tactical units in the U.S.
- Expedite and facilitate the exchange of information between these units
- Provide a clearinghouse for tactical information
- Evaluate tactical operations
 - Provide credible and cost-effective tactical training.

Mr. Huffman also received certification as an instructor in "Rapid Deployment" by the North American Swat Training Association (NASTA). This training was conducted in Columbus, Ohio. The purpose for these instructors to become certified in "Rapid Deployment" was in preparation for the in-service course "Public and Police Safety, Advanced." In this course the instructors teach a patrol response to active shooters.



DOCJT Wellness Program

Tom Stratton, Supply Section

How does a company benefit by having healthy and physically fit employees? There is more efficient work production; morale is high; comradery between co-workers is strong; sick time taken is minimized and most of all, the work atmosphere is enjoyable. The Department of Criminal Justice Training provides its employees the opportunity to improve their health and increase their level of physical fitness by taking advantage of the DOCJT Wellness Program. As of April 2002, approximately 40 percent of DOCJT employees are enrolled in the program, with 25 percent of those participating regularly.

Before employees can utilize the weight room, they must complete a physical activity readiness questionnaire and meet with a Wellness Program instructor to discuss their medical history and any current medical concerns, goals and level of commitment. Nutritional advice is also provided upon request.

Once cleared to participate in the wellness program, employees are shown the basics of flexibility training, cardiovascular training, and weight training. Employees may also be shown specific exercises in which they are interested, or how to work on specific areas of the body. Employees use the DOCJT's modern exercise facility, located on the first floor of the Funderburk Building.

The DOCJT provides some nice supplemental benefits to the Wellness Program. The Fitness and Wellness Update, created by staff, provides a great deal of beneficial health and fitness information. In addition, the agency believes that a healthy employee is a happy and productive employee so it recognizes the consistent wellness program participants with certificates of achievement and small rewards.

The level of participation in the DOCJT Wellness Program has steadily increased since the program began in April 2000. We look forward to its continued success to help us carry out our mission.



From left to right: Susan Horn, Chrystal Mullins, and Terry Mullins work on the treadmills.



Diane Patton works out with weights in the Funderburk Gym.



Rob Elliott works out on the elliptical machine.



For the year 2001, 14 employees met the requirements for year-long consistent participation. These employees received embroidered jackets and certificates.

Polar Bear Plunge

DOCJT Contributions 2002

Department of Criminal Justice Training employees have raised more than \$5,700 this year for charities throughout the state. The department participated in three different events with money going towards eliminating birth defects in babies, the local big brothers/big sisters organization and Special Olympics.

Polar Bear Plunge

Twenty-three employees plunged into ice-cold water in January to raise \$2,459 at the Polar Bear Plunge. The Third Annual Polar Bear Plunge for Special Olympics shattered the event's previous records and raised more than \$45,000 to support Special Olympics Kentucky. The money will be used to help fund year-round sports training and competition for

Kentuckians with mental disabilities.

Mike Leaverton, basic training instructor, was the oldest plunger. The largest number of law enforcement personnel participating was the Lexington FOP with 37 plungers, DOCJT was second with 23.

Bowl For Kids

Staff from the Department of Criminal Justice Training also participated in the Bowl for Kids Sake on February 24, at Galaxy Lanes in Richmond. Bowl for Kids Sake is a local fundraiser and money raised stays in the community and benefits the local Big Brothers/Big Sisters agency.

DOCJT teams pledged \$1,367 for this event. The Tele Loves Kids Team (Captain Janet Brockwell, Elyse Christian, Emma Lee Tate, Kim Spires and Margaret Johnson) collected the most money with \$458. Dick Parkos \$199 and Mike Beck \$175 collected the most individually at the department.



The Gift of Giving

March of Dimes

The department again participated in the annual March of Dimes campaign. The March of Dimes funds research dedicated to understanding and preventing the cause of birth defects. In 1999, the program provided more than \$30 million in research grants.

Throughout the month, the March of Dimes Committee planned several activities, and raised \$1,904.60 - almost \$500 more than was raised last year.

Committee members sold popcorn, booties and shaggy critters, as well as hosting a pie auction and a pie throw for the campaign. Other fundraisers included money collection jars, participating in the Walk-a-Thon, a "little bandit" who collected money from employee's desk drawers and the employee luncheon.



George Barrett

George Barrett joined the Department of Criminal Justice Training in 2000 after retiring from the Louisville Division of Police. He teaches in-service courses at the Department of Criminal Justice Training's Louisville branch.

Education:

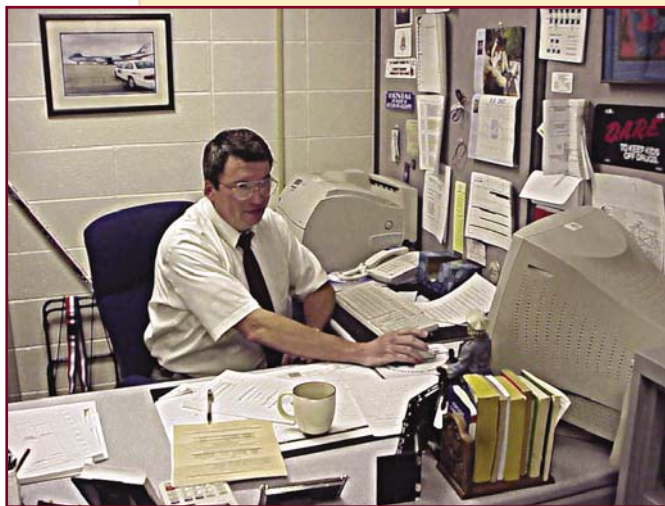
A.S. State University of New York, Chemistry
 B.S. Eastern Kentucky University, Police Administration
 M.S. University of Louisville, Criminal Justice Administration

Work History:

US Army, Military Intelligence	1971-1974
Richmond Police Department	1974-1977
Louisville Division of Police	1977-2000
Department of Criminal Justice Training	2000-Present

Specialties:

Homicide Investigation
 Management and Supervision
 Hostage Negotiation
 Psychological Profiling
 Interview and Interrogation



What is the highlight or most significant change you have seen in law enforcement during your career?

The movement in police service toward becoming a profession. The standards, education, training and expectation of police officers across the commonwealth have increased dramatically since the mid 1970's. Kentucky has become a leader in all aspects of police work. Routinely, police departments from across the United States come to the Commonwealth to study everything from community policing to criminal investigation. At seminars we send officers to, we find consistently that our departments and our officers are on the cutting edge of law enforcement and community service.

What is the most rewarding part of being a law enforcement-training instructor?

Police work is different from all other professions in that we don't have a system for retaining experience and knowledge and passing it on to others. As a member of DOCJT, I have been able to pass on to other officers the experiences and knowledge that I, and other instructors, have gained. If you add up the total amount of police experience that the training staff has, it comes to more than 800 years. While none of us like to think of ourselves as ancient, we do realize that experience, both positive and negative, is important. Our ability to help new officers learn their vocation quickly and to do it well are the most rewarding aspects of becoming an instructor. We are much like the apostles in that we are carrying a message.

Who has been the most positive influence to you during your career and how?

No one person has been a single influence on me, rather a number of people at different times have helped me in my career. As a high school student, a police officer in my hometown, Jack Loveland, impressed me with the traits of honesty, courage, and humor that a police officer must have. Bob French, my training officer with the Richmond Police Department, left me with the appreciation that police officers must be patient, diligent and selfless in their devotion to their community. As a Louisville police officer, my training officer, Larry Dobbs, stressed officer safety, integrity and community service as essential characteristics for all officers.

What advice would you give new recruits just beginning their law enforcement career?

Three things must be understood by anyone entering into a career in police work.

1. Expect intrinsic, not extrinsic rewards. You will never be paid or compensated for what you are worth. You will be taken for granted and never fully appreciated. Only you can fully understand that you are doing a job only a few can do. Enjoy the personal satisfaction of doing a job well done. Know that each night your community is safe because of you.
2. Place your family above all else. Never love your job, because it won't love you. At the end of your shift go home and let your spouse and children know how much you love them. Never take them for granted.
3. To be a success in police service you will not be judged by what you know, or who you know, but rather by the way you treat people. Always treat people the way you would treat your parents, with honor and respect.

Where do you think the future of law enforcement training in Kentucky is going?

Kentucky is in a leadership role. Every change brings growing pains and many departments will feel the stress of new expectations. That is called progress. I've had the opportunity to visit and study police departments from New England to Florida, from California to Maryland. I have not seen a state that surpasses the Commonwealth in quality of personnel, in the delivery of services or in the training provided to officers.

Law enforcement in Kentucky will continue to improve in the use of technology, the use of computers in daily police operations, the dissemination of real-time data analysis to patrol officers, community initiated crime prevention, cross-cultural communications and interactive command and control. In each area, the training support will be provided by DOCJT to ensure officers will have the best skills, knowledge and ability that can be provided. Twenty-first century policing will be an exciting career, and as an instructor I look forward to the challenge of supporting police officers in their careers.

What effect do you think POPS has had on the quality of training and the abilities of police officers trained today?

The POPS effort has brought consistency to all police agencies within the Commonwealth. Each of the state's 120 counties can assure its citizens that they will receive the same level of skill and professionalism, no matter what the contact, with a police officer from Fulton to Pike County, from Kenton County to Somerset. POPS allows each community the opportunity to select only the very best as its police officers or deputy sheriffs. This has in turn raised the "training bar" for DOCJT. We will be challenged to provide this group of "the best of the best" with the training that meets their needs regarding physically demanding courses, skill areas, patrol, services, investigation, management, supervision, and leadership. POPS has assured that training will never become a backwater area; rather it will constantly be challenged to meet the new demands and expectations of agencies and their communities.

Quotes from supervisors on what makes this instructor deserving of the profile.

"George Barrett is a true law enforcement professional. His training, education and experience have prepared him to become a first class instructor and a real asset to the Commonwealth." Doug Czor, Branch Manager, In-Service Training.

"George came to us in December of 2000 when he retired from the Louisville Division of Police with the rank of Lieutenant. George brought with him over 26 years of police experience. George's wide range of knowledge and experience in a variety of police functions has improved the quantity and quality of in-service courses our section is able to offer." Dennis Ferriell, Section Supervisor, Louisville In-Service.

F.Y.I. L. J. Weber



L.J. Weber has been an instructor in the Physical Training/Defensive Tactics Section of Basic Training for nearly a quarter century. As a LEN instructor III, he has taught countless recruits the importance of fitness and personal protection.

Education:

I graduated from Eastern Kentucky University with a Bachelor of Arts in 1971, and in 1974 I received a Master of Arts Degree. In 1975, I became a member of the National Athletic Trainer Association. Later, I received licensure to practice as an athletic trainer in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

History:

Prior to joining the Department of Criminal Justice Training, I worked as a graduate assistant for the football program at Eastern Kentucky University. I became an instructor for the Bureau of Training (DOCJT) in 1977. Early in my career here, I was also a contract instructor for the Cooper Institute of Aerobics in Dallas, Texas. At present my title is LEN Instructor III. My assignment for the last 24 years has been the Basic Training Branch.

Specialties:

Kentucky Law Enforcement Council Certifications include:

- Firearms
- Defensive Tactics
- M.A.R.C.
- Physical Education
- Physical Qualifications & Training
- Fingerprinting
- Physical Fitness
- Red Cross, First Aid and CPR
- Self Defense
- Tactical Defense
- Unarmed Defense
- AIDS
- Intro to Law Enforcement
- Spanish for Law Enforcement

I work hard to set an example of physical fitness for those I work with and teach. For more than 30 years I have practiced Chinese martial arts.

What is the highlight or most significant change you have seen in law enforcement during your career?

Initially the basic training course was 10 weeks, now it is 16. The old teaching method was lecture, and has now evolved into facilitation and will soon become scenario (hands-on) based. These changes have greatly increased the professional abilities of the students.

What is the most rewarding part of being a law enforcement training instructor?

The DOCJT has given me the opportunity to meet and work with people here and throughout the nation. This, coupled with the interaction with the students, is what I find truly rewarding. This interaction has enabled me to learn a great many things, hopefully the students have, in turn, learned from me. Since 1977, approximately 10,000 students have completed basic training. It is nice to walk down the hall and have them call me by name. I feel as though I have friends all over the Commonwealth. Perhaps I have made a difference in their careers.

Who have been the most positive influences to you during your career and how?

My family has influenced my entire life. They have been very supportive of my career. The person who had the greatest direct impact on my career is Jim Rollins. He took a chance on an unknown and inexperienced kid when he wanted me in Basic Training. I worked

Employment Opportunities

with Stan Patton daily for 18 years, and he taught me a great deal. Then there is Allen Johnson who once told me, "The responsibility of your job is tremendous. If not done properly someone may be killed." Every time I enter the gym, I know he was correct.

What advice would you give new recruits just beginning their law enforcement career?

If I were to give advice to a new recruit just beginning his/her law enforcement career, it would be:

- Listen to those who are wise.
- Learn from your training.
- Think.
- Never be satisfied with your performance.
- Always remember you have a life after the completion of your shift.

Where do you think the future of law enforcement training in Kentucky is going?

I see the future LEN training in Kentucky becoming more centralized and unified to include all agencies, expanded in content and highly specialized with reference to assignment.

What effect do you think POPS has had on the quality of

training and the abilities of the police officers trained today?

The POPS selection process, without question, has increased the overall quality of the students. This process has given the Physical Training Section a generally more healthy and fit student. Our classes are taught at a higher level.

Quote from a supervisor on what makes this instructor deserving of the profile.

"L.J. is an outstanding instructor as well as an outstanding person. I have always been impressed with his demeanor and his willingness to perform any task that may be assigned to him. L.J. always has a big smile and has something pleasant to say. He personifies the instructor image that this agency has always sought to project." Bill Moseley, Manager, Basic Training Branch

"As L.J.'s immediate supervisor, I rely heavily on his expertise. His presence in front of a class is second to none. He has always been the consummate professional and has dedicated his life to training police officers. He trains students but he also trains all new instructors to the section. After all these years, L.J.'s passion for this job has not diminished in the least. It truly is a pleasure to have a friend and colleague such as L.J. and I thank him for all he does for the Physical Training Section." Frank Kubala, Section Supervisor, PT/DT Section

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

At Department of Criminal Justice Training

Mary Pascal, Personnel Administrator

Did you ever wonder what is required to be considered for a position at DOCJT? Briefly this is how the state merit system works. Whenever a state agency, such as DOCJT, has a position they wish to fill they must hire or promote from a merit register. So if you wish to be considered for a position at DOCJT you must first get on the merit register for that position. There are five basic steps to getting on a register:

1. Complete a state application and bring or mail it to the Division of Staffing Services at 200 Fair Oaks Lane, Room 517, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601. The Division of Staffing Services is closed on state holidays and every Tuesday.
2. Obtain approval to test (if required) from a counselor.
3. Take the appropriate test(s) for the job(s) desired and score at least a 70 or above.
4. Scores of 70 or above are placed on the appropriate register for the counties where you desire to work as listed on your application.
5. When we request registers to fill vacant positions, the names of all the individuals on registers for qualifying positions or the names of the individuals with the top five scores for testing positions, along with the names of state employees who desire promotions, are forwarded to DOCJT. If re-employments (former state employees who were laid-off) are on a register, they are given consideration before competitive applicants.

Once your name is placed on the register it stays there for one year. By placing your name on the appropriate register you will be ensured consideration when we have a opening, whether you see the announcement on the Personnel Cabinet's job posting or not.

As we continue to grow, it is anticipated that the department will

be adding more Law Enforcement Training Instructor and Administrative Specialist II positions. The minimum requirements for Law Enforcement Training Instructor I (2471) are three years of experience as a sworn law enforcement officer and a bachelor's degree from a college or university. Experience as a sworn law enforcement officer will substitute for the required college on a year-for-year basis.

The minimum requirements for Law Enforcement Training Instructor-Telecommunications (2474) are three years of experience as a dispatcher in a law enforcement agency and a bachelor's degree from a college or university. Experience in law enforcement telecommunications will substitute for the required college on a year-for-year basis. There is no formal test for these two positions. Any applicant who meets the minimum requirements for the job class will be placed on the register.

The minimum requirements for Administrative Specialist II (9612) are that you be a graduate of a college or university with a bachelor's degree and must have at least one year of professional, administrative or business experience. Additional administrative, business, research, and/or clerical experience can substitute for the education on a year for year basis. Additional education will substitute for the required experience on a year-for-year basis. A written test is required to qualify for Administrative Specialist II.

You can visit the Personnel Cabinet web site for general information, benefits and applications at www.state.ky.us/agencies/personnel/pershome.htm. You can also contact Sherina Hartman at (859)622-6580 for an employment packet. If you have any questions about the hiring process, please call me at (859)622-5894 or Staffing Services in Frankfort at (502)564-8030.

The Department of Criminal Justice Training is An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F/D.

F.Y.I.

BILL MOSELEY



Bill Moseley announced his retirement from the Department of Criminal Justice Training effective August 1, 2002. Mr. Moseley began his law enforcement career with Eastern Kentucky University Department of Public Safety in September 1972 and graduated from Basic Training Class 27 in July 1973. He joined the Berea Kentucky Police Department in 1974 and was appointed chief of police in 1976, a position he held until June of 1985. Mr. Moseley joined the Department of Criminal Justice Training in July 1985. He was promoted to supervisor of the Basic Training Section in February 1997, and was appointed Branch Manager of the newly formed Basic Training Branch in November 1997.

Mr. Moseley received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Law Enforcement from Eastern Kentucky University in 1976. He is a member of the American Society for Law Enforcement Training (ASLET), the International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training (IADLEST), the Kentucky Peace Officer's Association (KPOA) and the Kentucky Society of Certified Public Managers.

Mr. Moseley was directly involved in the transition from traditional instructional methods to the facilitation style of training, a procedure developed in cooperation with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Before retiring, he will oversee the development of the final phase of the RCMP model, the modular concept, in basic training. Mr. Moseley laid the groundwork for the first Police Corps students attending basic training. He supervised the expansion of basic training from 10 to 16 weeks. He was also the originator of the law enforcement memorial observance held at the Department of Criminal Justice Training.

Bill and his wife, Barbara, are the parents of two daughters, Jill Renfro and the late Deborah Moseley Dailey, and have four grandchildren. Mr. Moseley is retiring to devote a full time effort to the family owned nursery in Madison County.

BOBBY RICKS

Bobby Ricks will retire from the Department of Criminal Justice Training August 31, 2002. Prior to joining the Department, Mr. Ricks was Chief of the Legal Division at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and was a Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He served with Richmond Kentucky Police Department, and was a Law Enforcement Specialist in the United States Air Force Security Police. Mr. Ricks joined the Department of Criminal Justice Training in January 1999 as Attorney Supervisor of the Legal Training Section.

Mr. Ricks received his Bachelor of Science with Distinction in Police Administration from Eastern Kentucky University and his Juris Doctorate from the University of Memphis. Mr. Ricks has held leadership positions with The American Society for Industrial Security, Toastmasters International, Boy Scouts of America, and Lads to Leaders/Leaderettes. He is presently active in the Society of Former Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the American Society for Industrial Security and Toastmasters International.

Mr. Ricks was responsible for directing the Legal Training Section toward the facilitation style of training. He was the first to develop a computer based training program for a legal class. Mr. Ricks has developed several training videos for the Department.

"This organization trains law enforcement officers. If you are not training, you are supporting training. Every part of this organization is necessary. Finance, records, and supply are as important to training as legal, defensive tactics, and skills. We can't do our job if they can't do theirs. The lives of our students depend on each and every act we take...or don't take. Every day I pray that my actions do not cost someone their life," Mr. Ricks said.

"Try new ideas. Everything will not always work. If it doesn't work, move on. The key to success is to keep trying. Bureaucrats and pessimists may dampen your spirit. Keep trying. Some will steal your ideas. Good! Some will get credit for your ideas. Don't



worry about it. While you may not get the credit for discovering a better way to do things, take solace in the fact that you have made the workplace better.

I wish you all well in the future of making Kentucky a better, safer place to live."

Comings and Goings

New Employees

Richard Parkos is the new addition to the Patrol and Traffic Section, In-Service Training Branch. Richard came to us from the Institute of Police Technology and Management in Jacksonville, Florida.

Gail Carter is the new Administrative Specialist II in the Basic Training Branch. Gail previously worked for the Madison County Board of Education.

Amy Howard is the new Administrative Specialist I in the Facilities Section. Amy is attending Eastern Kentucky University pursuing her degree in Assets Protection.

Blake Bowling is the new Programmer/Analyst I dividing his time between the Multimedia and Technology Team and Police Corps. Blake is finishing his degree in Web Design at the University of Kentucky.

Promotions

Jimmie McKinney to Law Enforcement Training Instructor II.

Thomas Carr to Law Enforcement Training Instructor II.

Jennifer Pence to Production Technician I.

Jacinta Manning to Information Officer III.

Andrea Brown to Administrative Specialist I.

Donna Masters to Assistant Director, Administrative Division.

Delores Miller to Administrative Specialist II.

Dan Dailey to Law Enforcement Training Instructor II.

Robert Cron to Law Enforcement Training Instructor II.

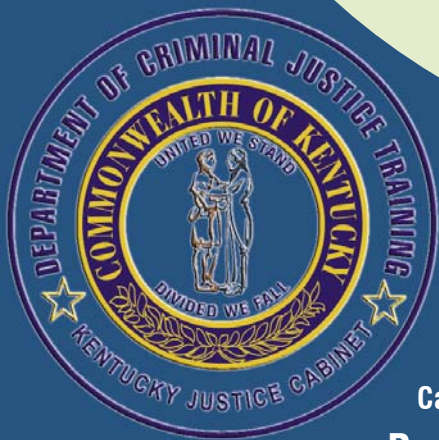
Horace Johnson to Division Director II, Training Support Division.

Herb Bowling to Deputy Commissioner.

Transfers

Ernie Dudleson from Investigator III in the Compliance Section to Law Enforcement Training Instructor I in the Management and Investigation Section, In-Service Branch.

Greg Howard from Division Director II, Training Support Division, to Division Director II, Training Operations Division.



DOCJT

Careers with the Department of Criminal Justice Training

**Basic, In-Service and Telecommunications
Training Positions
Administrative Specialist Positions**

Why DOCJT?

Competitive pay
Fringe benefits
Kentucky Retirement System

For further information, contact the
Kentucky Personnel Cabinet:
Telephone: (502) 543-2514
Internet: www.state.ky.us/agencies/personnel

Funderburk Building
521 Lancaster Avenue
Richmond, KY 40475
(859) 622-1328

Statewide LEN News

In the Spotlight

STATEWIDE

Judge Robert F. Stephens 1927-2002

Jacinta Feldman Manning
Public Information Officer

Robert F. Stephens, the Secretary of the Justice Cabinet and Kentucky's longest serving Chief Justice, died April 13 of cancer. He was 74.

Stephens' long tenure as a public servant was marked by major accomplishments both as a judge and as the leader of the state's justice system.

"I think Bob Stephens is the most important political leader of Kentucky in the 20th century," stated Governor Paul Patton. "He was a man of leadership, grace and compassion; he has touched every citizen of this great commonwealth through

his remarkable historical policy and brilliant guardianship of this state. He will be missed."

Some of the decisions made during the Stephens era of the Supreme Court helped shape Kentucky, including a 1989 ruling that the state's public school system was unconstitutional. The ruling ordered it to be rebuilt so that every child in the state would have an equal education and led to the Kentucky Education Reform Act.

"That decision, the result of a lawsuit brought on by 66 of the state's 176 school districts, was one of the most important Kentucky events in the 20th century," Executive Director for the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence Robert F. Sexton wrote in a commentary in 1999. "It changed the way we look at

education in the state. It changed the way we look at ourselves."

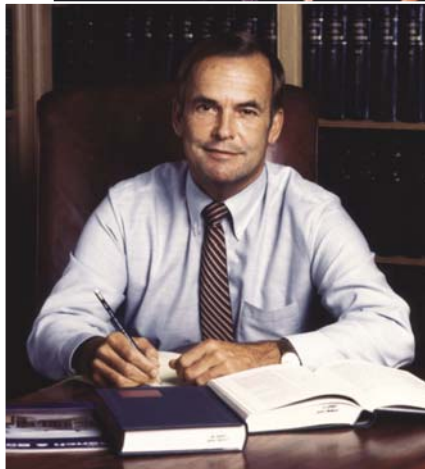
Stephens' hard work and continual efforts to improve the judicial system in Kentucky paved the way to some of the most prestigious and important political offices in state government. But his humor and infectious enthusiasm made him easy to talk to and fun to work with.

"It was a privilege and an honor to work for him and with him," said Barbara Jones, General Counsel for the Justice Cabinet. "He worked hard, we worked hard, but we all had fun doing it."

Stephens was born in Covington, Kentucky in 1927. He spent most of his childhood in Fort Mitchell, where he graduated as valedictorian of Beechwood High School in 1945.

After graduation, Stephens served in the United States Navy for a year before entering Indiana University at Bloomington, where he studied pre-law.

From there he enrolled at the University of Kentucky and in 1951 graduated with a law degree. After a long and successful career, Stephens would later be inducted into the university's College of Law Hall of Fame.



After college, Stephens worked as a law clerk for the Kentucky Court of Appeals, which was then the highest court in the state. A year later, he went to work as an attorney for the Department of Insurance.

Stephens left the Department of Insurance after a year and became the House Counsel and Executive Officer for Savage Lumber and Manufacturing Company, a position he held for five years.

In 1958, Stephens went into private law practice as a partner in the firm Miller, Griffin, Marks and Stephens. The firm specialized in civil and criminal trial work, as well as corporate, tax, and planning-and-zoning law.

He was there three years before leaving to start a solo practice in Fayette County in 1961.

After more than 10 years away from public service, Stephens returned in 1964 when he became an assistant county attorney for Fayette County. He held that position until 1969, when he ran for the county's Judge Executive, to which he was elected in 1970.

As Judge Executive, Stephens played an instrumental role in pushing the merger of the Lexington City and Fayette County governments. In November 1973, more than 70 percent of the voters approved what is now the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government Charter. The change eliminated various duplications of services and the need to pay separate property taxes, saving the citizens money.

The new charter called for a Mayor to head the government, but when his term as Judge Executive was up in 1975, Stephens did not run for the position. Instead, he ran for attorney general and won. His professionalism ensured higher standards for that office while his compassion was reflected in his championing victims' causes.

While Stephens was the Attorney General, changes were being made to Kentucky's judiciary system. In 1976, an amendment to the state's constitution reorganized the court system and created a level above the Court of Appeals—the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court became the final interpreter of state law.

Stephens was appointed to the Kentucky Supreme Court in 1979, and then elected a year later to fill the four-year unexpired term of Justice Scott Reed. Three years later, in 1982, his colleagues on the court elected him Chief Justice.

As Chief Justice, Stephens was the administrative head of the state's court system. He was responsible for its management and operation. He held the position until he stepped down from the Supreme Court on October 5, 1998. His 16 years as Chief Justice are the longest in the history of Kentucky.

"Chief Justice Stephens was a giant of Kentucky law and government. He was a justice of the Supreme Court for 19 years, 16 years as Chief Justice. He became Chief Justice shortly after the Judicial Article of 1976 and he, more than anyone, built the modern Kentucky Court of Justice," Supreme Court Chief Justice Joseph Lambert said.

Stephens' continual hard work for the Commonwealth brought him accolades during his tenure on the Supreme Court. The Kentucky Bar Association named him the Outstanding Judge of the Year in 1986, and the Louisville Bar Association named him Judge of the Year in 1989.

Timeline of Robert F. Stephens' life

Aug. 16, 1927: Born in Covington, Ky.

1945: Graduated as valedictorian from Beechwood High School in Ft. Mitchell, Ky.

1945-46: Served in the US Navy.

He was also inducted into the Warren E. Burger Society in recognition of leadership with the National Center for State Courts and the Kentucky Trial Courts. He was also an active member of several judicial and social organizations. He was the Chairman of the Board of Directors for the National Center for State Courts, President of the National Conference of Chief Justices and the Kentucky County Judges Association, State Chairman of the Arthritis Fund, Chairman of the Kentucky Heart Foundation, Chairman of the Southern Conference of Attorney Generals and a member of the University of Kentucky Board of Trustees.

It was not long after Stephens left the Supreme Court that he was back in state government again. In May 1999, Gov. Patton appointed him the Secretary of the Kentucky Justice Cabinet. He oversaw the day-to-day operation of the departments and divisions within the cabinet: Corrections, State Police, Juvenile Justice, Criminal Justice Training, Parole Board, Medical Examiner, Criminal Justice Council and Justice Administrative Services.

Since he began at the Justice Cabinet, Stephens was a strong advocate for the departments he headed.

"Judge Stephens' respect and support for law enforcement and criminal justice training was instrumental and conspicuous in many of the positive initiatives which have taken place over the past few years. His decisions were always based on what was best for police officers, the communities they serve as well as the Commonwealth," DOCJT Commissioner John Bizzack said.

"His guidance, friendliness and continued willingness to participate and support initiatives will certainly be missed by the Kentucky law enforcement community."

That commitment to law enforcement and justice brought Stephens another honor in October 2001, when he was named one of the first two recipients of the Truett A. Ricks Award from Eastern Kentucky University's College of Justice and Safety. The award recognizes outstanding contributions to justice and safety in Kentucky over an extended period of time.

"Obviously, Robert Stephens has distinguished himself in two of the highest offices in the Commonwealth, and he has always stood up for the underdog and spoken up on behalf of justice for all Kentuckians," Dean Gary Cordner said after Stephens was chosen to receive the award.

Stephens received yet another honor the following year. In early 2002, the Robert F. Stephens Circuit Courthouse opened its doors on Lexington's North Limestone Street. The building is part of a more than \$60 million courthouse complex that includes a new District Courthouse, a public plaza and a public parking garage.

"Justice Stephens served this county and this state well through a public service career that stretches back 30 years. In Fayette County,

1948: Completed a pre-law program at Indiana University.

1951: Graduated with a degree in law from the University of Kentucky.

1951-1952: Worked as a law clerk for Kentucky Court of Appeals.

1952-1953: Worked as an attorney for the Kentucky Department of Insurance.

1953-1958: Served as House Counsel and Executive Officer for Savage Lumber and Manufacturing Company,

1958: Went into private practice as a partner at Miller, Griffin, Marks and Stephens.

1961: Started a solo private practice in Fayette County.

1964: Appointed as the Assistant Fayette County Attorney.

1969: Elected Judge Executive in Fayette County.

1973: Fayette County voters approved what is now the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government Charter, which united the two agencies into one government.

1975: Elected Kentucky's Attorney General.

1979: Appointed to the Supreme Court by Former Gov. Julian Carroll.

1982: Elected as the Chief Justice by his fellow justices. Stephens serves as Chief Justice until 1998.

1986: Named the Outstanding Judge of the Year by the Kentucky Bar Association.

1989: Named Judge of the Year by the Louisville Bar Association

1989: Wrote the Supreme Court decision that ruled Kentucky's public school system unconstitutional.

1992: Became president of the National Conference of Chief Justices.

Oct. 1998: Stepped down from the Supreme Court.

May 1999: Appointed the Secretary of the Kentucky Justice Cabinet.

June 2000: Diagnosed with cancer in his left lung.

Oct. 2001: Received the first Truett A. Ricks award from Eastern Kentucky University.

Jan. 2002: Dedication of the Robert F. Stephens Circuit Courthouse in Fayette County.

April 13, 2002: Robert F. Stephens passes away at age 74.

he made a critical difference," said Lexington Mayor Pam Miller. "I'm not sure we would have ever had a merger of our city and county governments if Justice Stephens hadn't been there to support it, step aside and sacrifice his own political ambitions so there could be a unified approach. We were pleased to have the opportunity to name the new courthouses in his honor."

Doctors discovered cancer in Stephens' left lung in late June 2001. Although he underwent chemotherapy, doctors were never able to rid his body of the disease, and it spread to his liver.

Through his sickness, Stephens continued to work and run the Justice Cabinet. Before he died, Stephens had said that the disease made him focus on what is important in life.

"The most important thing in your earthly life is your family and friends," Stephens said in a recent newspaper interview. "But the most important is your spiritual life. I'm 74. I've had a good life here."

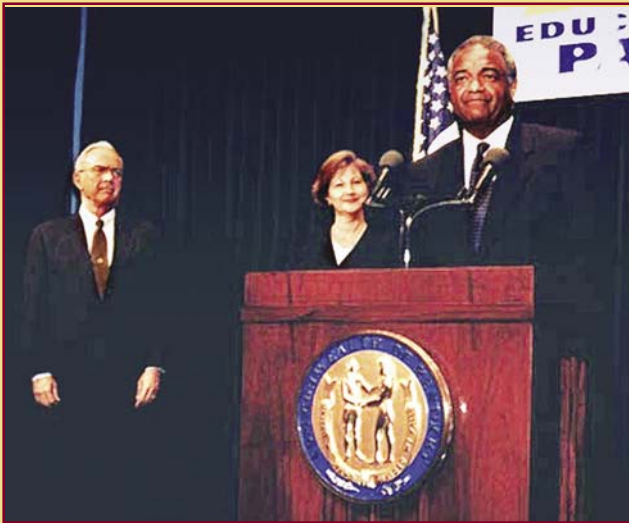
Stephens is survived by three sons; Andrew and Michael of Lexington; Robert II of Cincinnati; daughter Nancy Stephens Blevins of Tempe, Arizona; sister Priscilla Hoback of Santa Fe, New Mexico; brother Robert of Soquel, CA; and six grandchildren.

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Commissioner Ishmon Burks steps up SECRETARY APPOINTMENT



Governor Paul Patton appointed Kentucky State Police Commissioner Ishmon Burks as the new Justice Cabinet Secretary on April 25.

The Justice Cabinet consists of the Department of Corrections, the Department of Criminal Justice Training, the Kentucky State Police, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Medical Examiners Office, the Kentucky Criminal Justice Council and the Parole Board.

Burks will remain commissioner of KSP while serving as cabinet secretary. Burks became the first African-American commissioner of the state's premiere law enforcement agency when he was appointed Aug. 22, 2000. Burks, a native Kentuckian, is a retired colonel in the United States Army.

He holds degrees in education and criminology, and his distinguished military and civic accomplishments include serving as acting inspector general for military police units in Europe, commanding a 900-member military police force in seven European communities, and heading up military police assignments worldwide. He was also Battalion Commander for the military police training school at Ft. McClellan, as well as being selected for the Criminal Investigation Brigade command.

"Ishmon's military background gives him the solid base he needs to work within a large organization that must stay focused on each and every employee," Patton said. "And his positive outlook on state government and this administration assures us that we're promoting the best man for the job."

The following interviews were conducted by Allison Harrison and Rachel Nease.

Chief James Justice



Pikeville Police Department's James Justice began his career as a police officer in 1977. In 1982 he was promoted to sergeant and served as assistant chief of police from 1982 to 1984. After being named acting police chief in 1997, he was then named the permanent police chief.

Justice attended schools in the law enforcement field at Palmer College in South Carolina, Eastern Kentucky University and Prestonsburg Community College. A graduate of the FBI National Academy Session 191, Chief Justice is a member of the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police, the FBI National Academy Associates, Pike County Domestic Violence Board and the Rotary Club.

A life-long resident of Pike County, Justice served four years in the United States Air Force with his last assignment being Strategic Air Command in Guam in 1973 supporting the US bombing operation of North Vietnam. He has been married since 1975 and has a son, and a daughter, who is currently serving in the United States Navy.

Pikeville Police Department has a sworn strength of 21 officers, supported by ten civilian employees. The Pikeville P.D. operates the first enhanced 911 communications system in southeastern Kentucky. Pikeville is the county seat of Pike County and is the largest county in Kentucky with 872 square miles and a population of 75,000 people.

As police chief in one of eastern Kentucky's most recognized towns, what has been your biggest policing issue?

Pikeville experiences the same type of criminal activity as other parts of the state and nation. The increase in narcotic use, coupled with the problem of prescription drug diversion has increased the number of thefts in this area significantly. This causes a demand for additional officers. Pikeville Police Department has been very aggressive in the enforcement of DUI statutes. Officer Chris Edmonds was number three in the state of Kentucky for DUI arrests during 2001.

The recruitment of new qualified police officers is also a tough issue to deal with. Keeping the pay scale competitive with other departments in order to keep good officers is a task that all small departments must face.

What direction do you think police work will take in the near future?

I believe cyber-crime will on the increase and small police departments will have to have the basic skills and technology to keep abreast with this type of crime. Our department has been a part of a pilot project to install mobile data terminals (computers), which will facilitate communications and allow officers to access data while in their vehicles.

Are there any new programs or initiatives your department has taken on that you would like to share?

We have put in place a K-9 narcotic dog to work with a detective assigned to narcotic investigations. We have also started a bicycle unit patrol to work neighborhoods in the downtown area during the summer months in an attempt to stop thefts. We have four officers trained to do accident reconstruction because of the large number of traffic accidents within the city of Pikeville.

Sergeant Woody Pruitt is in the process of establishing a Crime Stoppers program for the city of Pikeville and the southeast Kentucky region. The Pikeville Police Department has recently issued M16 patrol rifles to supervisors and officers in the field. These rifles will be used to supplement the standard shotguns the police department has historically used.

How has technology changed policing in the last decade?

We now have instant access to reports and records that enable us to identify and arrest suspects. Our officers are now better educated and better informed. We are connected to other police departments and can cooperate and work with them in criminal investigations. Communication and networking with other departments has improved tremendously over the past decade and will continue to be a great asset in the future.

Chief Chuck Melville



Chuck Melville joined the police department at the Cincinnati/ Northern Kentucky International Airport March 16, 1977. A recent graduate from Eastern Kentucky University, he thought airport policing might be different and a good place to get a start. Twenty-five years later he is the chief of police at the Commonwealth's busiest airport. The Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport covers

more than 7000 acres in Boone County and annually serves 23 million passengers. The airport police department has 42 sworn officers and a total staff of 68 employees.

Chief Melville has served as the president of the Northern Kentucky Police Chiefs Association, was a member of the board of directors of ALEAN, a national organization for airport law enforcement and the Tri-State Emergency Association. He is currently the Northern Kentucky regional representative for the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police, and serves as chairman for its accreditation and professional standards committee. He is also a member of the US Attorney's Anti Terrorism Task Force. Chief Melville is a graduate of the 151st Session of the FBI National Academy.

Chuck and his wife Tina have two daughters, Erin, age 20 and Emily, age 17.

Describe policing at an airport.

There are many similarities between airport policing and the police work in many cities and counties. We see the airport as a community. At the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport, we patrol an area equal to 10 square miles. There are more than 13,000 employees and an average of 60,000 visitors daily. We have a post office, two banks, many restaurants, bars, stores and even a barbershop. There is public transportation and an eight-story hotel. Through the year we handle a variety of calls including thefts, disorderly conduct, intoxication, domestic violence, DUI, auto accidents and the occasional lost child. In addition to the "normal" calls for service, we have the responsibility of dealing with a wide variety of federal directives for maintaining a safe environment for the traveling public. The department has special sections to handle criminal investigations, a special operations section for drug and terrorist investigations, a special response team and a K-9 section made up of a drug dog team and three explosive detector teams. While the airport police are not responsible for the screening that passengers submit to, we are called for any problem that may occur.

How have the events of September 11, affected the airport?

The day was one we will all remember. For the airport, the crisis required the opening of the emergency command post to evaluate what was happening and to initiate our response. The questions and issues that we had to grapple with included: Did any of the flights originate here? Would we be the target of another attack? How would we handle the flights that were being diverted to our airport? How do we make sure it is safe to resume operations that would never be "normal" again?

All officers began working 12-hour shifts; additional help was received from our local sheriff's office and we prepared for the activation of the National Guard. The result has been a search for additional officers, the need to deal with many new directives from the federal government and a closer focus on the activities of persons flying and using the airport.

In light of the heightened airport security, has police training taken on a new, more significant importance?

There are a lot of demands being placed on everyone associated with the transportation industry. This includes demands from the public, the government and the media—all of whom want us to ensure a safe and secure environment for air travel. Training in the areas of explosives recognition and terrorism has become a very high priority for the members of the department. The department is very aware of the diversity of the public traveling through the airport and must balance the rights of the public with the national security concerns about the mobility of terrorists in this country.

The professionalism of every airport officer is a result of the training and education that is provided to each member of the department. The quality of the education provided by the Department of Criminal Justice Training provides the basic foundation needed to perform the required tasks. The real issue is keeping up with the rapidly changing environment. It is proving to be one of the biggest challenges that I have had to face. The support of the Kenton County Airport Board has been the key to our success.

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How has technology made policing easier?

Technology has been a part of airport policing for my entire career. We rely on sophisticated closed circuit television and access control systems along with computers to handle just about every aspect of our job. The airport has recently completed an upgrade of the police headquarters that added additional space for our growth and allowed for needed improvements in computers systems and telecommunications.

The events of September 11 have the airport looking at many new technologies that include high tech scanning of luggage, facial recognition, and biometric software for the access control system. Officers rely on in-car mobile data computers and a computerized firearms training system to keep them informed and ready to respond. Newly available technology has ensured that the officer on the street has the data available instantly to help make informed decisions about the job. That ability makes my job as chief easier.

Sheriff Steve Sparrow



Steve Sparrow started his career in law enforcement with the LaGrange Police Department in 1975. In 1981, he became an officer with the Oldham County Police Department and retired from the department January 1, 1996. During his time as a police officer he held

many visible positions in the community, including teaching D.A.R.E. in the schools and being a crime prevention officer. After serving twenty years with the Oldham County P.D., Sparrow was elected Oldham County Sheriff in 1998.

Nationally, Sparrow serves on the Youth-Juvenile Justice Committee and the Domestic Violence Committee within the National Sheriffs Association. He also serves as board of director within the Kentucky Sheriffs Association, while serving as third vice president for this year. A member of the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police, Sparrow also serves on several local initiatives, including Oldham County Board of Elections, Rosehaven Center for Women in Crisis, and is the executive director of the Oldham County TRIAD program.

What do you consider as major accomplishments as a sheriff in your region?

I think the main accomplishment as a sheriff is the installation of pride and professionalism within agencies. Gone is the day of the "Good Ol' Boy" system. Officers are extremely proud to wear the uniform of the sheriff's office and it is recognized as one of true professionalism. I think within our own agency, achieving community confidence with increased efficiency and accountability has been a major achievement. We wrote the first rules and regulations manual, brought in a new tax program and also began a new warrant program. Modernization of the office, acquiring new technology equipment and filling our vacancies with top-quality personnel have made for a

much more professional agency. We have also begun 24 hours a day, seven days a week patrol for the first time in the history of this sheriff's office. We are also very proud of the effort made to assist seniors in our county by starting the Oldham County Triad program.

What aspect of your life helped to shape your career as a law enforcement executive?

I made the decision at the early age of 13 to be a law enforcement officer. I had a goal for my life that kept me focused. When I was 22, I started my career and then worked 20 years as a police officer in Oldham County. Very often, during public speaking engagements or a community event, I would be approached about running for public office. Politics did not interest me very much at the time, and law enforcement was my life. I love my county and could not imagine not being involved in the protection of its citizens. After retiring from the county police department, I decided to take my career to the next level and run for the office of sheriff.

I was confident in my abilities when I decided to run for sheriff because of my training by the criminal justice system and my background in law enforcement. I know how to police, make an arrest and deal with the stressful and uncomfortable situations that come up in an officer's daily routine. I can advise and teach my officers because I have made a career out of law enforcement. I am comfortable in my leadership role because I was once a young officer. I can honestly say that I love watching young officers grow and mature into law enforcement professionals.

Do you have any special projects that you would like to share with your Kentucky criminal justice peers?

Our agency is extremely proud of the work done recently on a national grant for the Oldham County Domestic Intervention and Advocacy Program. This grant is worth \$533,000 to Oldham County. If it is approved, the program would allow the county to open an office in LaGrange dedicated to dealing with victims of domestic violence in a round-the-clock schedule. This would help educate the public about domestic violence in the home and in the schools.

Elder abuse is an issue that every community must face. By implementing the TRIAD program, we seek to help the seniors of Oldham County be made aware of the help for them within our community. Knowing that there are resources available will help the seniors to have the courage to reach out.

How have peace officer standards affected the Oldham County Sheriff's Office?

Peace officer standards have enabled law enforcement agencies to hire only the most qualified officers for their agencies. For this reason, I am a big advocate of this program. It has had a tremendous impact on making agencies more professional in how they police.

This program allows agency executives to be able to know more about applicants through the polygraph test and psychological examination. This helps the head of the agency in their quest to build the best agency for the specific needs of their jurisdiction. I am very aware of the population of Oldham County and this program helps me to build an office best suited for our needs. I personally feel that this is the best thing the state could have done in changing the face of law enforcement. Officers are now more qualified and are better able to meet the needs of Kentucky's citizens.

In the Spotlight

What advice would you give to current law enforcement executives?

The best advice I could give to current or aspiring law enforcement executives is to know your county and your constituents. Get in the schools, go to local events, visit your businesses, neighborhoods and organizations. Learn the needs of your area, and then train your people accordingly.

It is also important to not be ruled by the political atmosphere. If you know your community and its needs, let that be your guide. It

takes a strong individual to make a stand, but that is what the people expect of you. Protecting the citizens of your jurisdiction must be the focus of your job. The office of sheriff is a unique position of leadership, because the people elect you due to your knowledge of them and their way of life. They want a leader who is also knowledgeable of the law. The county expects to have confidence in their sheriff, and their sheriff should never take that responsibility lightly.

Springfield Chief Tousignant Receives Governor's Award

Mike Browning, Principal Assistant,
Commissioner's Office



Governor Paul Patton, at the podium, recognizes Chief Larry Tousignant (left) and Sheriff Steve Sparrow for their achievements in law enforcement.

Governor Paul Patton presented the Governor's Award for Outstanding Contribution to Kentucky Law Enforcement to Springfield Police Chief Larry Tousignant on March 15 at a ceremony in the Capitol Rotunda. Gov. Patton also honored two other nominees, Oldham County Sheriff Steve Sparrow and Jefferson County Police Chief William Carcara, with certificates for their nominations for the award.

The Governor's Award for Outstanding Contribution to Kentucky Law Enforcement was created in 2001 to honor individuals who significantly advance Kentucky law enforcement in the areas of Peace Officer Professional Standards, law enforcement training or professional development, or persons who exhibit exemplary leadership that results in the advancement of law enforcement in the state or the nominee's community. The Department of Criminal Justice Training administers the award and oversees the selection committee.

"This award gives us yet another opportunity to honor those officers who are taking leadership roles in communities all over Kentucky, where they are demonstrating their commitment to excellence on a daily basis," Gov. Patton said during the ceremony.

All three of this year's nominees were active in law enforcement issues that affect both their communities and the state.

Chief Tousignant is a member of the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, where he serves as chair of the Certification Committee. He played an active role in the passage of the 1996 Peace Officers Professional Standards legislation and has served as a guest lecturer in courses at the Department of Criminal Justice Training.

Chief Carcara has implemented numerous programs that have benefited the people of Jefferson County. Under his leadership, the Jefferson County Police Department achieved national recognition, receiving the 2001 Civil Rights Award from the International Association of Chiefs of Police.



Chief Tousignant accepts the Governor's Award for Outstanding Contributions to Kentucky Law Enforcement as Commissioner Bizzack and Gov. Patton look on.



Sheriff Sparrow played an important role in the development of the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council's Career Development Program and served on the Criminal Justice Executive Development Committee. He also serves on the Domestic Violence and Juvenile Justice committees of the National Sheriff's Association.

DOCJT Commissioner John Bizzack praised the men for the instrumental roles they have had in improving law enforcement across the Commonwealth. "The citizens of Kentucky are fortunate to have such leaders engaged in the protection of our lives and property," Bizzack said. "Chief Tousignant, Chief Carcara, and Sheriff Sparrow understand law enforcement's need for strong entry and training standards, and are willing to work tirelessly in their support."

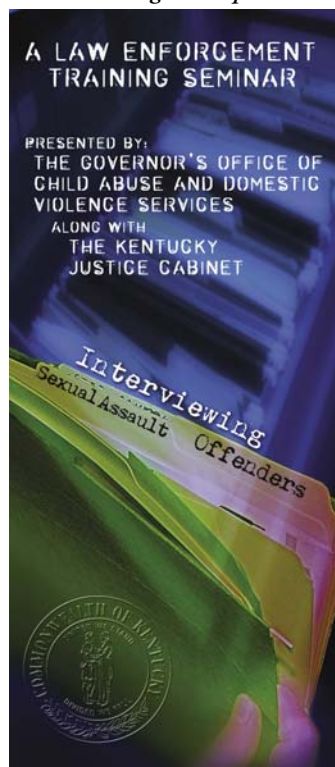
Chief Tousignant is only the second person to receive the Governor's Award for Outstanding Contribution to Kentucky Law Enforcement. Former Hazard Police Chief Rod Maggard was the first recipient in 2001.

Nominations and inquiries regarding the Governor's Award for Outstanding Contribution to Kentucky Law Enforcement should be directed to Michael Browning, DOCJT Principal Assistant, at (859)622-8295 or at mbrowning@docjt.jus.state.ky.us.

Seminars Offered

Interviewing A Sexual Assault Offender

Mike Browning, Principal Assistant, Commissioner's Office



The Governor's Office of Child Abuse and Domestic Violence Services and the Kentucky Justice Cabinet will present one-day training seminars titled Interviewing Sexual Assault Offenders. The seminars will concentrate on the latest interviewing techniques applied to child sexual assault offenders. Though the training is directed to law enforcement officers, prosecutors and social workers are encouraged to attend. Attendance is free with lunch, handouts and complimentary portfolios provided.

The presenter, Sergeant Mark Wisley of the Escondido, California Police Department, was chosen after a national search. Sergeant Wisley is endorsed by the National Center for Prosecution of Child Sexual Abuse, is a 13-year veteran of the Escondido Police Department and a 1989 graduate of the San Diego, California Police Academy. He served six years in the Escondido Crimes of Violence Unit where he became a respected investigator and accomplished lecturer on investigative processes, including interviewing techniques on sexual assault offenders. Sergeant Wisley is a POST certified child abuse/sexual assault investigator and certified homicide investigator.

All seminars are 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. local time. The dates and locations of the seminars are as follows:

- May 28 - Radisson Inn, Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport
- May 30 - Ramada Inn, Paintsville
- June 10 - Embassy Suites, Lexington
- June 12 - Marriott, Louisville

The seminars promise to provide the latest interviewing and investigative techniques associated with sexual assault crimes with a focus on child sexual assault offenders. Interested persons may enroll online at <http://docjt.jus.state.ky.us/seminars/ISAO> or by contacting Edliniae Sweat at (859) 622-5049. Please enroll at least two weeks prior to the seminar.

Polygraph Examiner Training

Thor Morrison, Executive Staff Advisor
Peace Officer Professional Standards Office

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(400 hours: 8 weeks in residence & 2 weeks internship)

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Curriculum, Enrollment or Financial questions:

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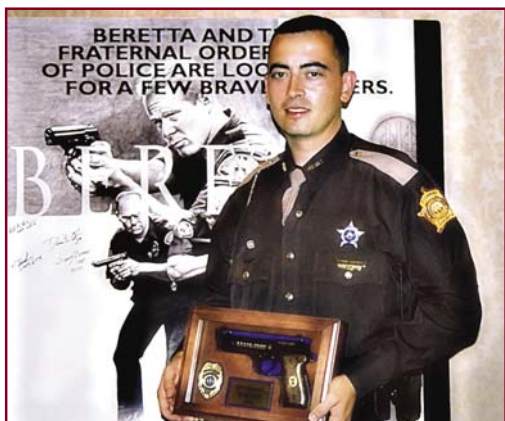
www.polygraphschoo.com

Training & Lodging Site Questions

Thor Morrison (859) 622-6218

jmorrison@docjt.jus.state.ky.us

Making A Difference



Deputy of the Year

Jessamine County Sheriff Deputy Sammy Brown received two national awards this year for his bravery and action in a November shootout that left him wounded and two other officers dead.

Brown was named the Deputy of the Year by the National Sheriff's Association on February 27 in Washington, D.C. He will be presented with the award June 23 in Tulsa, Oklahoma at the NSA annual convention.

He was also one of four officers who were presented the Beretta Recognition Award for Valor and Excellence, or B.R.A.V.E. award, on April 18 in Washington, D.C. The B.R.A.V.E. award was developed to honor and recognize officers who distinguished themselves for particularly selfless and heroic acts. The award is also an expression of gratitude to officers for their dedication and loyalty to the cause of public safety.

Brown was shot four times while serving an arrest warrant on November 13. Two of his fellow officers, Capt. Chuck Morgan and Deputy Billy Walls were killed in the incident. Despite his injuries, Deputy Brown shot and killed the suspect, radioed for help and moved his cruiser to the main road so it would serve as a marker for responding units.

Kentucky State Police Sergeant's Leadership Academy Graduation

Graduation ceremonies were held February 8 in Frankfort for the Kentucky State Police Sergeant's Leadership Academy, Session II. Fifty-nine sergeants from across the Commonwealth successfully completed 160 hours of leadership training.

Col. Linda Mayberry, Kentucky State Police Deputy Commissioner, addressed the graduates by stating, "I challenge you, as you return to your respective assignments to continue studying leadership role models and apply as much as you can to your daily circumstances as they arise." Col. Mayberry also applauded the sergeants for their enthusiasm throughout their training.

This leadership academy, the first of its kind in Kentucky and one of very few nationwide, was developed to provide leadership training and build on the operational training currently provided to sergeants. This training included courses on leadership, change, and critical incident supervision, and addressed ethical and legal issues facing supervisors.

The graduating sergeants perform a wide range of job duties from field, investigative and administrative supervision, to specialized areas such as drug enforcement. The sergeants have developed a solid foundation for leadership as they return to their respective assignments.

Truett A. Ricks Award

Nominations are being sought for the Truett A. Ricks Award, which will be presented during the annual Alumni Awards Program during Homecoming weekend 2002. The award recognizes outstanding contributions to justice and safety in Kentucky over an extended period of time. Nominations should include a letter and any appropriate supporting materials and should be forwarded by Friday, August 30 to:

Truett A. Ricks Award
College of Justice & Safety
354 Stratton Building
Eastern Kentucky University
Richmond, KY 40475-3102

A Run To Honor

A group of Owensboro Catholic High School students organized an all-night run from the State Capitol in Frankfort to their school's gymnasium to honor peace officers and firefighters for the daily dangers they face in their work to protect the people of the Commonwealth.

Twenty-eight seniors took part in the 175-mile journey, which began Sunday, April 7 at the steps of the State Capitol and ended the following afternoon at the Owensboro Catholic High School gym.

Before they left, Frankfort police officers and firefighters, as well as local officials, presented the runners with six American flags that had flown over the Capitol dome.

The students relayed the flags back to Owensboro, where they presented them to representatives of the Owensboro Police Department, the Daviess County Sheriff's Office, the Owensboro and Daviess County fire departments and the Kentucky State Police post in Henderson.

The remaining flag will be flown over the school.

Students from the school first began the run in 1969, as a way of showing their support for America. After a few years, the tradition was discontinued, but after September 11, the students wanted to bring the patriotic project back.

"There's been a lot of focus on the important role these type of public servants play in the community, how risky their jobs are, how easy it is for them to lose their life," Owensboro Catholic High School Assistant Principal Bruce Embry said. "Our goal was to honor firefighters and policemen, and the more we talked about it, the more it seems like a good idea to bring this event back to life."

Photograph provided by the Messenger-Inquirer in Owensboro.



EKU News

President Glasser Inauguration

Jerry Wallace, News Editor, Eastern Kentucky University



PHOTOGRAPH PROVIDED BY THE RICHMOND REGISTER

On March 8, Eastern Kentucky University inaugurated Joanne Glasser as its 10th president. Glasser, formerly executive vice president at Towson University in Maryland, assumed the ECU presidency Oct. 29, 2001. She is the institution's first female president.

FLEXIBLE Summer Class Schedule

Jerry Wallace, News Editor, Eastern Kentucky University

Students taking summer classes at Eastern Kentucky University this year may have more time available for work or play outside the classroom. Offerings for the 2002 ECU Summer School will include four-, six-, eight- and 12-week sessions within the 12-week summer term, scheduled May 13-Aug. 2. In addition to the 12-week offerings, eight-week sessions will be scheduled May 12-July 5 and June 10-Aug. 2; six-week sessions will be offered May 13-June 21 and June 24-Aug. 2, and four-week sessions will be held May 13-June 7, June 10-July 5 and July 8-Aug. 2. Each session will offer a variety of full-credit courses.

Dr. Aaron Thompson, acting associate vice president for enrollment management at ECU, said the majority of classes offered during the summer session will be clearly transferable, in an effort to "service students who may be elsewhere during the regular year, but return to this area for the summer and want to take a course." The flexible scheduling also allows a wider range of faculty to be available for the sessions, giving the students a better chance to see the full scope of ECU's teaching faculty. Those interested in enrolling in summer classes at ECU who are not yet admitted should call the Admissions Office at (859) 622-2106.

CALENDAR

Pre-POPS-Murray

June 1st

KLEMF Golf Tournament

June 3rd

Pre-POPS-NKU

June 5th

Pre-POPS-Middlesboro

June 8th

Pre-POPS-Ashland

June 15th

Techniques for Police Instructors Week 1 (Louisville)

June 17th- 21st

Pre-POPS-Richmond

June 22nd

Techniques for Instructors Week 2 (Louisville)

June 24th- 28th

Pre-POPS-Pikeville

June 26th

Pre-POPS-Richmond

July 3rd

Pre-POPS-NK

July 6th

Compli

July 8th

P

J

JUNE

JULY

June 19th

Pre-POPS-Louisville

June 18th

KWLEN Network Meeting

June 29th

Pre-POPS-Madisonville

Basic & In-Service Down Week

June 10th

Compliance Board Meeting

June 12th

Pre-POPS-Bowling Green

June 10th- 12th

Kentucky Peace Officer's Association Meeting

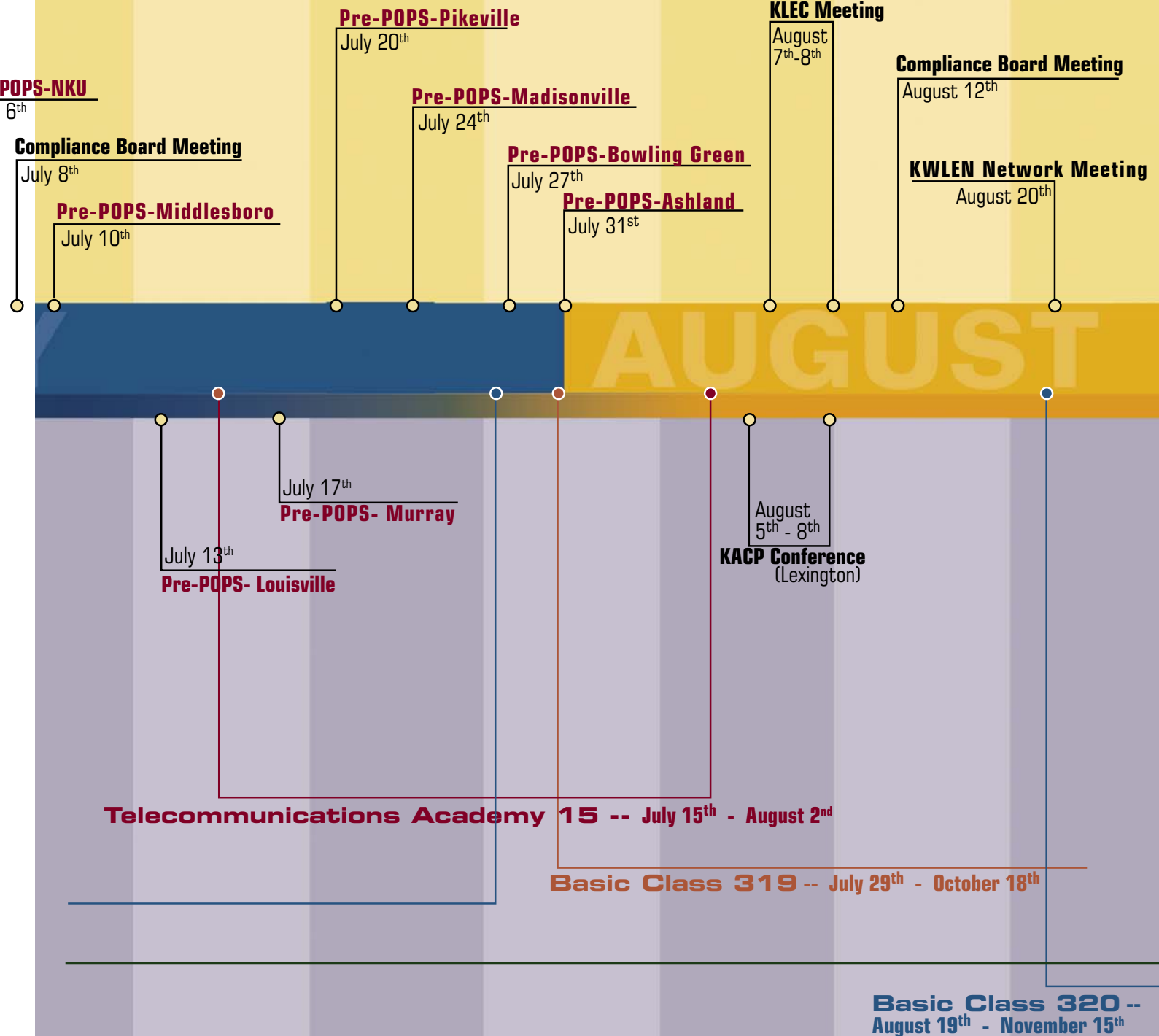
Basic Class 315 -- Feb.18th - June 21st

Basic Class 316 -- March 25th - July 26th

Basic Class 317 -- April 22nd - August 23rd

Basic Class 318 -- May 20th - September 27th

NDAR



Statewide LEN News

Promotions—Appointments—Retirements

NEW CHIEFS OF POLICE

Chief Tip Inman - Stamping Ground P.D.

Chief Inman began his career in policing in 1960 with the U.S. Army Military Police. Since then he has worked in Powell County as an auxiliary deputy, a park ranger at Natural Bridge, a special enforcement officer with the Kentucky Horse Park, and a water patrol officer in Floyd County. After retiring from the Georgetown P.D., Chief Inman went to Stamping Ground P.D. and was promoted to Chief of Police in 2001.

Chief Raymond Murphy - Ludlow P.D.

Chief Murphy began his career in policing as the Communications Coordinator for the Covington P.D. After completing his basic training with the Department of Criminal Justice Training in 1980, Chief Murphy served with the Covington Police Department for 19 years as a patrol officer, detective, F.T.O., and as sergeant. Chief Murphy served with the Kenton County Sheriff's Office before being selected as chief of Ludlow P.D. in January 2002.

Chief Bobby Webb - Williamstown P.D.

Chief Webb became a police officer with the Williamstown P.D. in 1979. He graduated from the basic training program at the Department of Criminal Justice Training in 1991. Chief Webb was named assistant chief in March 1995 and became Chief of Police in December 2001.

Chief Anthony J. Rouse - Wilder P.D.

Chief Rouse is a 19-year veteran of law enforcement. He has state certifications from Ohio and Kentucky. Chief Rouse graduated from Northern Kentucky University Cum Laude, with a bachelor's degree in Justice Studies. He has been with the Wilder P.D. for the past 13 years and was selected as Chief of Police in December 2001.

Dexter Day - Loyall P.D.

Before joining the Loyall Police Department in 1997, Chief Day worked for the Knox County School Division. While working with the Loyal Police Department he completed his basic training at the Department of Criminal Justice Training. Chief Day returned to the city of Loyall full time as Chief of Police on February 2, 2002.

Danny Ramey - Elkhorn City P.D.

After graduating Basic Training Class 237, Chief Ramey worked as a patrolman with the Elkhorn City Police Department for seven years. He was appointed Chief of Police in December 2001.

Mark Brown - Dayton P.D.

Mark Brown is the newly appointed chief of Dayton Police Department.

Special Agents In Charge



JEFFREY A. LAMPINSKI

Special Agent in Charge

Jeffrey A. Lampinski has been appointed as SAC in Philadelphia. Mr. Lampinski has recently served as Acting Assistant Director for Finance and was SAC in Louisville. He has previously been Assistant SAC of the New Orleans field office and a field supervisor in the Norfolk field office. Mr. Lampinski has also worked in the New Orleans and Boston field offices and in the Criminal Investigative Division.

J. STEPHEN TIDWELL

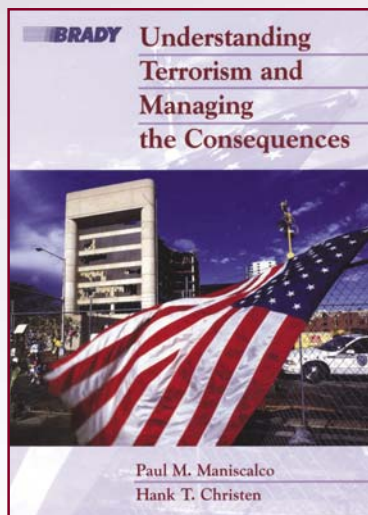
Special Agent in Charge

J. Stephen Tidwell has been appointed as SAC in Louisville. Mr. Tidwell is currently serving as Inspector in the Inspection Division. He has also served as Special Agent in the Dallas, Mobile, and Baltimore Division. From 1998 to 1999, he was promoted to Unit Chief of FBI Headquarters International Training Unit. Mr. Tidwell was also a Supervisory Special Agent in the Baltimore Division and served as ASAC in the Salt Lake City Division.

Book Review

Understanding Terrorism and Managing the Consequences

By Paul M. Maniscalco and Hank T. Christen
Brady/Prentice Hall, 2002



Styled as a textbook, *Understanding Terrorism and Managing the Consequences*, is both a textbook on terrorism and a ready reference for emergency responders in all disciplines. While the authors are respectively from an EMS and firefighting background, they have drawn together an impressive group of contributors and reviewers to ensure that all facets of emergency response, from EMS to firefighting to law enforcement, emergency management and beyond, are considered.

While focused on response, Maniscalco and

Christen open with a short history of organized terrorism, an overview of threat issues, an introduction to the “alphabet soup” of federal response agencies, and finally, a mention of the realities of errors that will always occur when human beings are involved in extreme events. From there, the authors familiarize readers with the concept of the Incident Management System (also known as the Incident Command System), a system of managing both small and large incidents, in particular those that involve multiple agencies. Over several chapters, “who is in charge,” safety issues and planning are reviewed, and excellent examples are provided of the various forms that may be used to develop a written Incident Action Plan, a planning document that outlines the responsibilities as well as serves as documentation at a later date.

On the federal level, the Federal Response Plan, the master federal document that controls the response of a number of federal agencies, is discussed in detail. From this point, the authors begin a chapter-by-chapter discussion of the various “weapons of mass effect,” a term that encompasses both the recognized weapons of mass destruction as well as events that may not result in destruction, but may have great, even devastating, effects upon a society. The usual trio of chemical, biological and radiological events are outlined in detail, with recognition, effects and appropriate emergency responses listed for each. Comprehensive charts at the end of most chapters provide a handy guide for responders, and take the book from the realm of a textbook to be left on a shelf to an operational reference to be referred to during an actual event. Remaining chapters describe a less-anticipated form of terrorism, cyber-terrorism, the principles of decontamination.

What sets this book apart is its recognition of law enforcement issues as part of the overall emergency response. An entire chapter is devoted to tactical violence response, and a later chapter, “Crime Scene Operations,” includes evidence preservation for first responders. While elementary for law enforcement officers, other emergency responders such as EMS and firefighters often receive little training in the need for evidence recognition and the concept of chain of custody. The final chapter introduces an awareness of new technologies and their potential usefulness in emergency response.

An unusual aspect of this book is that nearly half of the book consists of appendixes, with detailed information in everything from monitoring devices, personal protective equipment, the use of auto-injectors (for nerve gas) to the specifics on hazardous materials and the entire “Terrorism Incident Annex” of the Federal Response Plan. The book ends with a comprehensive glossary, very useful in particular for its common-sense definitions of medical terms used throughout the chapters.

Reviewed by Shawn M. Herron, Attorney III, Legal Section

Law Enforcement Memorial News

Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial

MEMORIAL



THE PROMISE

Twelve new names were added to the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial during the Department of Criminal Justice Training's annual ceremony to honor officers who have been killed in the line of duty.

The names include the two Jessamine County deputies - Captain Chuck Morgan and Deputy Billy Ray Walls III - who were killed in a shootout last November. The other 10 lawmen were deputies, marshals and police officers who were killed in the past, but whose names were never added to the national memorial.

"We are glad to have the opportunity to honor not only Chuck and Billy for what they did in Jessamine County, but also these ten other men who were never recognized for their sacrifices," said Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation President Greg Howard.

Jessamine County Sheriff Joe Walker, who was the keynote speaker at the event, described all of the



SE TO REMEMBER

officers on the monument as heroes.

"Those officers who are being honored today never asked to be memorialized on a monument for everyone to see. They didn't want to be confronted with the circumstances that have placed their names here on this sad, but prestigious list," Walker said. "Officers are placed in harms way not because they want to be, but because they have taken an oath to protect innocent people."

The monument, which sits in front of the Department of Criminal Justice Training, is the only one in the state that recognizes all

Kentucky peace officers who have been killed in the line of duty. The additions bring the total number of names on the monument to 313.

The death of one officer, Constable John Holton, predates the earliest death on the memorial, and pushes the first documented officer killed in the line of duty in the state back to 1845.

The monument was dedicated in 2000. The Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation was founded to build this unique memorial.

Law Enforcement Memorial News

Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial

Fallen Officers Honored in 2002

Constable, Augusta P.D., died Nov. 24, 1845. An assailant ambushed Constable Holton, stabbing him several times and cutting his throat.

City Marshal, Lexington P.D., died July 10, 1858. A street brawler who Marshal Beard had arrested threw him to the ground and stabbed him in the chest, puncturing his lung and heart.

Town Marshal, Augusta P.D., died July 25, 1882. Marshal Lane was on the city street with a group of men when an assailant approached them with a double-barrel shotgun and shot Lane in the chest. He died at the scene.

Officer, Cynthiana P.D., died Nov. 21, 1915. Officer Beagle responded to a public disturbance call. He was shot three times by a drunken man.

Sheriff, Carroll County, died Sept. 13, 1916. Sheriff Robertson was shot four times by a man to whom he was serving a warrant.

Deputy Marshal, United States Marshal Service, died July 31, 1929. A man who was shot in a raid a year earlier ambushed Marshal Metcalf while he and his two sons were walking in Harlan County. Marshal Metcalf died at the scene.

Deputy Marshal, United States Marshal Service, died Feb. 2, 1935. Marshal Ray was shot and killed in Lexington while investigating rumrunners.

City Police Officer, Carrollton P.D., died Sept. 15, 1951. Officer Carrico and his partner responded to a disturbance call. When they arrived, one of the men in the argument opened fire, hitting Officer Carrico in the head. He died at the scene.

Patrolman, Hickman P.D., died Jan. 8, 1952. A man, who was angry about the arrest of his son, shot and killed Patrolman Strong during a traffic stop for revenge.

Deputy Jailer, Shelby County Detention Center, died Feb. 18, 1957. Two inmates assaulted Jailer Hammond while trying to escape. He lapsed into a coma, developed pneumonia and died about a week after the incident.

Billy Ray Walls III, Deputy, and Chuck Morgan, Captain, Jessamine County Sheriff's Office. Deputy Walls and Captain Morgan were shot while trying to serve a misdemeanor warrant on Nov. 13, 2001. Deputy Walls died that day from the shots. Captain Morgan died 15 days later, on Nov. 28.

Sam Catron

Pulaski County Sheriff

May 11, 1953 - April 13, 2002



Jacinta Feldman Manning, Public Information Officer

Pulaski County Sheriff Sam Catron was shot and killed April 13 while attending a political rally and fish fry near the Shopville Fire Department. Catron, who was 48, was shot once in the head as he walked towards his car, according to the State Police. He was pronounced dead at the scene.

Kentucky State Police have charged Danny S. Shelley, 30, of Eubank, with murder of a police officer, which is a capitol offense. Police have also charged Jeffrey Allan Morris, 34, of Somerset and Kenneth White, age 54, of Burnside, with Complicity to Commit Murder of a Police Officer. Catron had been the Sheriff of Pulaski County since 1985. He was up for re-election to his fifth term in the position.

Jim McWhorter, who was sworn in as the new Pulaski County Sheriff after Catron died, said that Catron was a great law enforcement officer, who put in a minimum of 16 hours a day, 7-days a week. "I've never in my life, and I'm a 34-year law enforcement man retired from the State Police, I have never seen a law enforcement man more dedicated to his job and his community," McWhorter said.

During Catron's 15-year tenure as Pulaski County Sheriff, he made some major changes in the community. One of his most significant contributions was getting two helicopters for the agency at no cost to the county. He got the used helicopters from the military, and a local vocational school painted them to match the sheriff's office.

The department used the helicopters to support search and rescue missions in and outside the county lines, but most commonly it was used to spot areas where marijuana was being grown. As a board member of the Appalachian High Density Drug Traffic Area and the Governor's Task Force for Marijuana Eradication, riding the county of drugs was one of Catron's major initiatives. "I can't say there's no marijuana growing in Pulaski County, but we've certainly reduced things," McWhorter said. "I think that helicopter was big part of it."

Catron was a life-long law enforcement officer. Just a few years after graduating from Somerset High School in 1971, he became a deputy sheriff in Pulaski County. In 1982, he became the Ferguson Police Chief, a position which he held until he was elected as sheriff in 1985.

His father, Harold Catron, was also a law enforcement officer, who was killed in the line of duty. Harold Catron was the Somerset Chief of Police. He died in 1964, after being ambushed and shot 7-years earlier, according to the Officer's Down Memorial Page website. The ambush left a pellet lodged in his heart. In 1964, the pellet moved and caused him to have a heart attack.

McWhorter said that the agency is having a difficult time dealing with the emotional loss, but all the deputies are pulling together. "The death has unified the department more than it's ever been before," McWhorter said. "They want to forge on a do a good job."



Law Enforcement Memorial News

Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial

MEMORIAL

Memorial News



Chuck Morgan Sr. receives check from Foundation.

Greg Howard, Director, Training Operations Division

The Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation, whose original mission was to construct a monument to honor all slain Kentucky officers, has expanded its focus to include assisting Kentucky's peace officers and their families.

Once the monument was completed in May 2000, the organization evolved into a more service-oriented focus, which includes a financial endowment program that helps Kentucky peace officers and their families with educational, medical and emergency relief.

In November, Priscilla Walls, the widow of Jessamine County Deputy Billy Ray Walls, became the first recipient of the emergency support. Deputy Walls was killed in a shoot-out when he and two other deputies attempted to serve a misdemeanor warrant on Nov. 13. Captain Chuck Morgan was also killed in the incident.

This year, the foundation has approved three other requests for assistance. The foundation presented Charles Morgan Sr. a check on April 2. Morgan was Captain Morgan's father. The same month, the foundation presented Lawrenceburg Police Officer Joe Saunier and his son Ryan with a check to help with medical expenses. Most recently, the foundation has approved a donation that will assist Princeton Police Officer Tim McLaughlin with medical expenses.

Applications are available from the foundation for emergency, medical and educational assistance. The board meets six times a year to conduct business and evaluate applications. For more information, please call (859) 622-2221 or (859) 622-1328.

Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation 2002 Board Members

Commissioner John Bizzack, DOCJT

Director Herb Bowling, DOCJT

Director Greg Howard, DOCJT

Director Ken Schwendeman, DOCJT

Dr. Gary Cordner, Eastern Kentucky University

Mayor Robin Cooper, City of Paintsville

Director Rod Maggard, Rural Law Enforcement Training & Technology Center

Chief Ruben Gardner Elizabethtown, Police Department

Chief Ernest Kelty, Harrodsburg Police Department

Lt. Tommy Burris, Kentucky State Police

Ms. Jennifer Thacker, Kentucky COPS

Sheriff Joe Walker, Jessamine County Sheriff

Chief Greg Sandel, Erlanger Police Department

Mr. Gerald F. Healy II, McDonald's Corporation

Mr. William C. Stambaugh, Attorney at Law

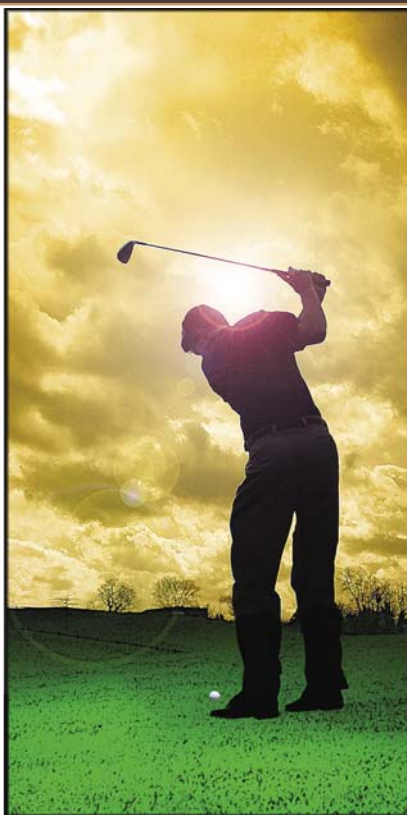
Dr. Jack Dyer, Eastern Kentucky University

Ms. Lisa Partin, Family Survivor

Sergeant David L. Burks, Jeffersontown P. D.

Sergeant Rick Curtis, Lexington Division of Police

President Joanne Glasser, Eastern Kentucky University



Golf Tournament

Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation

The Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation is holding its first-ever charity golf scramble Monday, June 3 (rain date is June 10) at Gibson Bay Golf Course in Richmond, Kentucky. The cost is \$45 a person, which includes green and cart fees and an all you can eat lunch. Each golfer will also receive a golf shirt embroidered with the foundation's logo, golf balls, tees and a golf towel.

There will be several chances to win valuable prizes through the day. First, second and third place teams will win gift certificates to the Gibson Bay Pro Shop. Golfers will also have a shot at a car by hitting a hole-in-one and \$500 in a shoot-out.

Schedule for the day:

Registration: 7:30 a.m. - 8:15 a.m.

First tee-off: 8:30 a.m.

Lunch: Noon

There will be a display of old police paraphernalia including cars, badges, etc., at this event. Through fundraising efforts, like this golf scramble, the Foundation will be able to help meet the needs of peace officers and their families around the state.

For more registration or further information please contact Larry Ball at (859) 622-6218 or Greg Howard at (859) 622-2221.

GOVERNOR SIGNS LEGISLATION HONORING FALLEN STATE TROOPERS

FRANKFORT, KY - Governor Paul Patton, joined by Kentucky State Police Deputy Commissioner Col. Linda Mayberry, legislators and families of several fallen troopers, signed Senate Bill 18 into law on March 20. Senate Bill 18 allows the Kentucky state police commissioner to request a state road, or segment of a state road, to be named in memory and honor of troopers who have died in the line of duty. Since 1948, 23 troopers have given the supreme sacrifice to insure the safety of Kentuckians.

"This legislation affords the Commonwealth of Kentucky an opportunity to formally recognize those state troopers who have died while protecting the safety of our citizens," said Governor Patton.

"We are deeply indebted to these troopers and believe this is one way to keep their memory alive."

The road or road segment identified for naming shall be either the road where the trooper was killed, or the state road closest to the deceased trooper's home.

"The Kentucky State Police greatly appreciate Governor Patton's support and the efforts of Senator David Karem for his personal interest in this legislation to ensure the remembrance of troopers who have been killed while attempting to serve and protect all Kentuckians," stated Col. Mayberry. Senator Karem was the primary sponsor Senate Bill 18, which passed unanimously in both chambers of the Kentucky General Assembly.



Homeland Security Special Edition

Protecting the Commonwealth

Homeland Security

and what it means to Kentucky

Paul E. Patton
Governor of Kentucky



American history is often defined by those moments in time — usually a crisis — during which our nation changes direction; a time when each and every one of us remembers where we were, what we were doing and what we were thinking. Pearl Harbor, the assassination of John F. Kennedy, the Oklahoma City bombing and the attacks of September 11, each of these horrific events led to a change in how Americans think of themselves and their country, and in what it means to be an American. Here in Kentucky we share in that change, and many of us are having to think and act as we have not in a long, long time.

Homeland Security

A basic and fundamental role of government under our constitution is to protect Americans from foreign and domestic threats. And while this may surprise some who read this, terrorism and terrorist acts are not strangers to the Commonwealth. Militant militia groups, the Ku Klux Klan, drug cartels, organized gangs, money laundering, drug trafficking, school shootings and the recent shocking murder of a county sheriff are all examples of terrorist acts.

Likewise, we do not know if Kentucky has been home to international terrorists who may have used the Commonwealth as a staging base for hostile acts. Terrorists, foreign or domestic, are fully capable of crossing our state lines with a full arsenal of weapons of mass destruction. Such vulnerabilities are the price of a free society, and thus necessitate our efforts in homeland security.

The Office for Security Coordination

Since September 11, the Commonwealth has undertaken numerous measures to ensure the safety of its citizens and the protection of our freedoms. We have designated the Adjutant General to head our homeland security mission, creating the Office for Security Coordination to assist in establishing and carrying out a comprehensive homeland defense program. While all of this comes at a time when we are tightening our collective belts, we have witnessed unprecedented cooperation and coordination between federal, state, county and city agencies to meet the demands of the job. Protecting our citizens and crit-

ical infrastructure is our highest priority, and we have hundreds of dedicated professionals committed to doing exactly that.

The War on Terrorism

Now that we have passed this first landmark, where will we go from here? The war on terrorism will not end in the foreseeable near future and according to President Bush it may well wage on for years to come. That is why we must develop long-term, comprehensive, integrated contingency plans that allow us to respond to intelligence warnings and indicators that will prepare us to detect, deter and defend ourselves. We will accomplish this by enhancing our first responder programs, improving our transportation system security, combating bio-terrorism, strengthening intelligence and information sharing, fostering mutual aid agreements across the Commonwealth.

We must also contribute to the President's effort in waging war against these terrorists, taking the fight to their own backyard. At present we have deployed more than 1,700 Kentucky National Guard soldiers and airmen to fight in that war, both here at home and overseas. In addition, troops from Fort Campbell are currently in Afghanistan, pursuing terrorists one by one and seeking to dismantle the terror organization itself.

Volunteerism

Many of you have asked, "What can I do to help?" This is where the terrorists made their biggest blunder. The acts of September 11 have ironically revitalized the American spirit and a ferocious tidal wave of good will has swept over our country. Volunteerism is back in vogue. People want to help, and there is no shortage of organizations for them to join. The establishment of the US Freedom Corps, the Citizen Corps and long-standing organizations like the American Red Cross all are ready to accept your efforts as part of this great endeavor.

By its very definition terrorism victimizes everyone — men, women and children, our families, friends, neighbors and co-workers. Our hearts go out to the families and friends of the victims of the attack and to the families of the heroic responders who gave their lives so that others may live. We must also remember those who have since put themselves in harm's way and have given their lives in the name of freedom. Each of these individuals served with great distinction and genuinely represents the motto of our great Commonwealth:

"United We Stand, Divided We Fall"

Ashcroft Defends Security Steps

Attorney General and W. Kentucky task force meet

Andrew Wolfson, The Courier-Journal

U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft, the legal architect of President Bush's war on terrorism, came to Louisville on February 19 to meet the local troops he has entrusted with the battle. He also defended the aggressive measures the administration has taken to detect possible terrorists, including some that have drawn fire from critics who say they erode constitutional rights.

"People have to understand that . . . when they ask if security is going to destroy freedom, it is the job of our security to protect our freedom," Ashcroft said at a downtown news conference. But he warned of "adjustments" that will have to be made — such as restricting the right of citizens to know about dangerous chemicals at factories in their communities so that such information can't be easily obtained by terrorists.

"A balance will have to be struck between the right of citizens to know and making that information available worldwide," said Ashcroft, who was introduced by U.S. Attorney Steve Pence of the Western District of Kentucky. Ashcroft, who has ordered every U.S. attorney to form task forces on terrorism, met yesterday with the Western Kentucky panel, which he said has grown to 50 members.

Ashcroft, 59, a former governor and U.S. senator from Missouri, cited an "unprecedented spirit of cooperation" among local, state and federal law-enforcement officials, saying it was necessary to prevent future acts of terrorism.

"Prosecution is a high priority, but prevention is a much higher priority," Ashcroft said. "Especially when terrorists are willing to extinguish their own lives . . . prosecution can be an empty act."

Ashcroft declined to say whether additional indictments are likely in the September 11 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. Few have been charged, even though more than 700 people, most of them of Middle Eastern descent and Muslims, have been held on immigration charges since September 11, including 327 who the Justice Department said last week were still in custody.

The detainees included 25 Mauritians in Northern Kentucky who were held briefly after authorities received erroneous tips from people who had seen photos of the September 11 hijackers and thought as many as three of them had lived in a Boone County apartment complex. Four Mauritians from Louisville also were held for more than a month because of problems with their visas.

Ashcroft seemed to downplay the possibility of many additional arrests in the United States because of what he described as the nature of modern terrorism. Terrorists are frequently trained in one setting, plan their attacks in another and execute them in still another, "so the interval for detection is limited," he said. But Ashcroft said the government has no plans to call off terrorism alerts — even though the ones so far have proved to be false alarms. He said an awareness among citizens is too important.

Asked about reports that the Bush administration may deny federal security status to the Kentucky Derby, Ashcroft said such decisions are up to the Office of Homeland Security and the Secret Service. But he said a denial wouldn't mean the federal government won't help local law-enforcement agencies.

Ashcroft spoke only about security issues; he didn't address other topics of interest to Kentuckians, including the federal government's lawsuit against tobacco companies.

As the Republican candidate for president, George W. Bush opposed the lawsuit, in which the government is trying to recover billions of dollars to cover the cost of treating sick smokers through federal health-insurance programs.

But after saying that the Justice Department would try to settle the litigation, Ashcroft more recently has indicated that the government intends to take the suit to trial.

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Homeland Security Special Edition

Focus On Training

HOMELAND SECURITY

HOMELAND SECURITY TRAINING

*Herb Bowling, Deputy Commissioner
Department of Criminal Justice Training*

The Department of Criminal Justice Training, in conjunction with federal, state and local agencies, is currently developing courses designed to improve law enforcement in the area of Homeland Security. These training issues will be directed specifically toward homeland security but will be applicable in other areas such as national disaster or emergency type situations.

The focus of the training will be divided into three general categories:

- 1) **The Commander Course** (designed for police chiefs, sheriffs and administrators) will be presented four times in the fall of 2002, three times at Command Decisions and one time at the Kentucky Sheriff's Association Convention. It will address the following:
 - a) contents of KRS Chapter 39 dealing with mutual aid agreements and other issues,
 - b) issues that the chief administrator needs to be in control of,
 - c) resources available from the state and federal levels and
 - d) information on other agencies that should be involved.

The course will contain information on pre-incident planning; roles and responsibilities; possible target identification; intelligence sources; information gathering; possible terrorist groups, both foreign and domestic; threat and vulnerability assessments; advisory system and legal aspects. This course will place heavy emphasis on pre-emptive strike planning and preparedness.

- 2) **The Critical Incident Management Course** (designed for supervisors and middle managers) has already been developed and will be taught 11 times during calendar year 2002 and will also be offered a number of times in 2003.
- 3) **The Patrol level** (designed for line officers) course will include intelligence resources, patterns and trends, advisory system, counterfeit documents, hazmat regional response teams, legal aspects, pre-emptive strike of target hardening. This course will be taught approximately 30 times during calendar year 2003.

Coming Soon To

Telecommunications

*Imelda Price, Training Instructor
Telecommunications Section*

The Telecommunications Section of the DOCJT is in the process of developing a lesson plan directly related to emergency calls regarding acts of terrorism. This will be an eight-hour course and will satisfy the telecommunicator's mandatory eight-hour recertification. The course is scheduled to go into effect at the beginning of 2003.

Most often, the telecommunicator is the first contact when an act of terrorism has occurred. This course will address the issues of what questions to ask of the caller, proper documentation and what other agencies need to be contacted. We will be including a list of phone numbers for easy access, including the FBI, FAA, and other agencies who will have a role, should an act of terrorism occur.

Background and research information from this course will include information gathered from personnel in New York who were involved in the events of September 11.

October 14th-15th

Jacinta Feldman Manning, Public Information Officer

In an effort to prepare law enforcement officers for the threat of a terrorist attack, the Department of Criminal Justice Training is offering two in-service classes this October on Law Enforcement Response to Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) incidents.

The two-day course is a cooperative program between the U.S. Department of Justice and Louisiana State University Academy of Counter-Terrorist Education. It was designed to provide awareness-level training to law enforcement first-responder personnel.

The course will introduce officers to the different types of WMD, including their properties, effects and the way they are most commonly dispersed. It will also describe actions law enforcement officers can take during WMD incidents to improve the effectiveness of their performance and decrease the likelihood of personal injury.

Other topics that will be discussed in the class are identifying potential terrorist targets in different communities, the concept of integrated, coordinated response to WMD incidents involving multiple varied agencies, terms commonly used to describe terrorist incidents and a summary of the current terrorist threat and how it could affect the US.

The first class will be offered at the DOCJT in Richmond Oct. 14-15. The other will be Oct. 17-18 in Madisonville.

For more information about the course, please call Pat Howard at (859) 622-2353.

Command Decisions XXXII

George Boling, Section Supervisor, In-Service Training

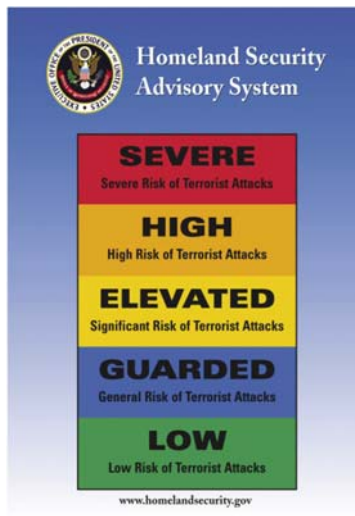
Always providing training on current issues, Command Decisions XXXII will focus on terrorism and its impact on Kentucky law enforcement. After a Department of Criminal Justice update and an update on legal topics, the rest of the week will be devoted to terrorism issues.

The four-day session will include training on the following topics:

- An overview on the threat assessment for Kentucky, including known groups operating in the state
- How to prepare an assessment of vulnerability to terrorist acts
- The newly developed national advisory system and preventive measures to be taken
- A project from which a regional threat assessment will be completed
- A review of KRS Chapter 39 and the formation of mutual aid agreements
- A presentation on overall preparedness by a past victim of a terrorist incident
- The formation of Incident Command Systems after an incident.

There will also be a panel discussion to address specific questions from the audience. This promises to be an exciting week covering a current training need for law enforcement executives.

The sessions will be held on Oct. 22-25; Oct. 29-Nov. 1; Nov. 5-8 and Dec. 11-14.



Ray Nelson speaks to the Kentucky Society of Public Managers Luncheon about homeland defense

*Shannon Sanders, Administrative Specialist
Training Support Division*

"Is there a terrorist sitting next to you?" Ray Nelson, Executive Director for Security Coordination for the Commonwealth of Kentucky asked members of the Kentucky Society of Certified Public Managers (KSCPM) at their spring luncheon held in Frankfort, Kentucky on March 28, 2002. Colonel Nelson was asked to speak on efforts being made by his office, along with the Governor's office to ensure the safety of all Kentuckians. Colonel Nelson's question was posed to make people aware that his office considers even a disgruntled employee a possible terrorist. Efforts are currently being made to detect, deter, and defend the Commonwealth against this and any other type of threat.

One of the biggest challenges for the Security Coordination Office is the protection of sensitive security information. Guidelines are being made concerning just how much the public needs to know. According to Colonel Nelson, there is always a concern that keeping the public informed could inadvertently help a potential terrorist. In coordination with the Office of Homeland Security, an effort is being made to implement the Homeland Security Advisory System.

This system will give the public a scale to monitor the current level of threat. At the bottom of the security ladder would be the color green, meaning low or no effect and at the highest point of the security ladder is the color red, meaning severe or catastrophic effect. Interagency participation and excellent communication is a key element to the success of all security measures being implemented. All agencies need to be sure they are working from the same sheet of paper to ensure that every detail is worked out before a threatening event occurs.

In the future, anti-terrorism training will be imperative for all law enforcement personnel. The Department of Criminal Justice Training is doing their part by hosting the first anti-terrorism training seminar for law enforcement officers this fall. Colonel Nelson concluded by saying that in a situation of doubt, one should err on the side of safety. If anyone has questions or concerns regarding how to handle a threatening situation, they are invited to contact the Office of Security Coordination at (502) 607-1257 or the Adjutant General's Office at (502) 607-1558. The next meeting of the Kentucky Society of Certified Public Managers will be held in Richmond on the campus of Eastern Kentucky University on July 31. Nationally recognized speaker, Phillip Van Hooser, will discuss the topic of "Leadership in Turbulent Times." For more information on this and future KSCPM events, please contact KSCPM President J.R. Brown at (859) 622-6591.

Homeland Security Special Edition

Focus On Training



LEXINGTON

AMONG 120 CITIES SELECTED FOR SIMULATED ATTACK

Ty Tagami, Lexington Herald-Leader

Smoke curled up a wall of the abandoned former Lexington jail Thursday, April 18 as a police dispatcher's voice came across the airwaves: "This is only an exercise ... All units respond to 200 Clark Street."

Minutes later, Lexington police officers and firefighters swarmed the street, encountering dozens of men with red faces and arms. The smoke, which represented a chemical agent, was from a device ignited by an officer; the red paint simulated burns.

The scene had to be secured, and the injured treated. Local emergency personnel also had to determine what weapon the attacker had used. (They determined halfway through the four-hour exercise that it was the chemical lewisite, a blistering agent.)

Lexington is among 120 cities selected for the terrorism exercise, which was mandated by Congress after the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City.

The U.S. Department of Justice should produce a report in two months that assesses the performance, said Kevin Fannin, the exercise manager for Justice's Office for Domestic Preparedness.

Many of the "victims" — police and fire recruits and citizen volunteers -- couldn't hide smiles as they stumbled around, their arms extended like zombies from a horror film. Yet the televised images from the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks added meaning to the exercise for many, such as firefighter Kevin Williams. "On our end, we were very serious, because we saw what happened with 9/11," he said.

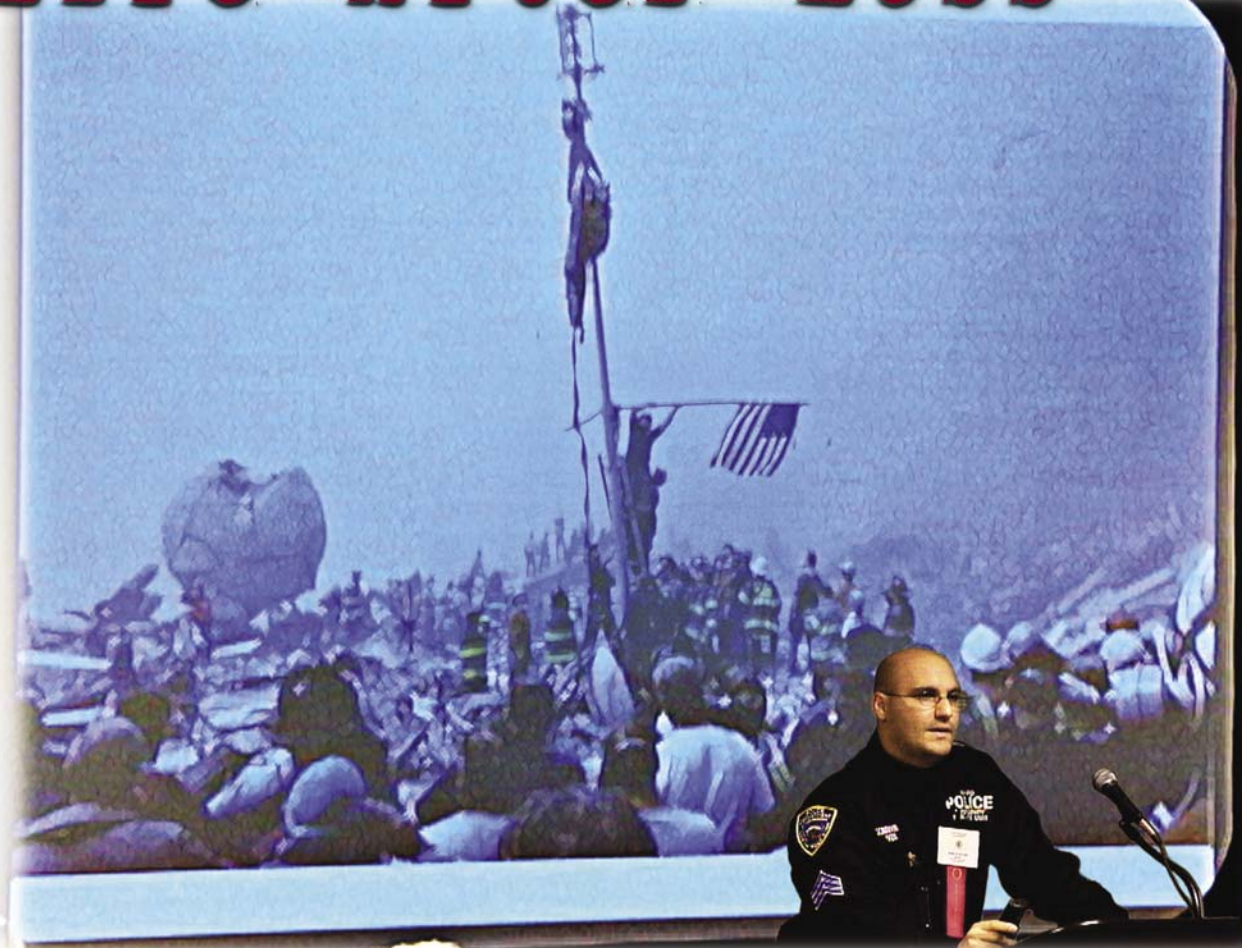
One of the first firefighters on the scene, Williams was rushed by "victims," who were acting on instructions based on interviews with survivors from Oklahoma City. After the exercise, federal officials recommended tighter crowd control; tell the injured to keep their distance and sit in the street, they said.

Sixty-eight of the 120 cities have completed the test so far. New York did its exercise before the collapse of the World Trade Center towers. Commanders from that city's police and fire departments have testified before Congress that the training enhanced response, Fannin said.

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Life After Loss



Sgt. John Scrivani is an officer with the New York Police Department -- Emergency Service Unit, and was one of the speakers at the Anti-Terrorism Conference. Sgt. Scrivani, who worked from day one at ground zero in the terrorist attacks in New York, described the rescue efforts.

Jacinta Feldman Manning, Public Information Officer

William Dyson stood in front of a room of law enforcement officers reading a list of recent terrorist attacks. He stopped when he got to Oldham County, Kentucky, July 21, 2001. "What does it tell you? Did somebody say they're everywhere? You should have," he said. "They're everywhere." Dyson is a senior research associate with the Institute for Intergovernmental Research. He was one of 10 speakers at an anti-terrorism conference held in Louisville March 27 and 28.

The two-day conference brought both local and national speakers to the state. They explained terrorist patterns, biological weapons and weapons of mass destruction, and gave overviews of Middle Eastern terrorism and terrorism in general.

The conference also illustrated how terroristic threats don't have to come from another country. Local special interest groups, like the one that Dyson described which vandalized about 15 vehicles at the Oldham County construction site of a controversial natural gas power plant last summer, can also be examples of terrorism. "Today they can attack any place. Any one of you can be attacked, and they can do it tomorrow," he said.

The events of September 11 have made everyone in America more aware of the threat of terrorism, and Kentuckians are no exception. Kentucky's Eastern and Western Districts of the U.S. Attorney's Office, along with the Association of Chiefs of Police, the Institute for Inter-Governmental Research, the Regional Community Policing Institute and the Department of Criminal Justice Training, sponsored the conference in an effort to prepare local law enforcement officers to investigate possible terrorist attacks.

"Our number one priority in this district, and I believe it is in every district, is our fight against terrorism and participating in the national fight against terrorism," said Stephen Pence, the U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Kentucky.

More than 230 people from all across the state attended the conference. Pence said he hoped it would give all of the participants the feeling that they were all on a very large and important team fighting this enemy together. "There's simply no room for anything but a seamless approach," he said.

Homeland Security *Special Edition*

State Briefs

Tennessee

Governor: Don Sundquist
 Homeland Security Contact: Brigadier General Wendell Gilbert
 Phone: (615) 532-7825
 Web Site: **www.state.tn.us**

After September 11, Gov. Don Sundquist appointed Brigadier General Wendell Gilbert Deputy for Homeland Security. The Tennessee government has hired an abundance of professionals in the Food and Drug Administration, which includes three law enforcement officers to address bio-terrorist threats at a cost of \$623,000; the Department of Commerce is offering field training courses to firefighters for the preparation of a terrorism attack; the Bureau of Investigations has hired eight criminal intelligence agents and six intelligence analysts and has added to the statewide communication systems for \$1.4 million.

Michigan

Governor: John Engler
 Homeland Security Contact: Captain John Ort
 Phone: (517) 333-5041
 Web Site: **www.michigan.gov**

In Michigan, terrorism is being viewed on many fronts including federal, state and local levels. The Michigan State Police investigate any suspicious or potential criminal intent or activities, especially the ones involving a possible terrorist attack. A Weapons of Mass Destruction Regional Response Team Network was formed in the event of an attack with the use of weapons of mass destruction. Also, Michigan Department of State Police is contributing resources and the response of its emergency support team and bomb squad in case of an emergency. In addition the local law enforcement agencies, fire, public works, and the emergency medical agencies and their personnel are being trained on how to respond to a possible terrorism attack.

Iowa

Governor: Tom Vilsack
 Homeland Security Contact: Ellen M. Gordon
 Phone: (515) 281-3231
 Web Site: **www.iowahomelandsecurity.org**

Iowa has created approaches to all types of emergency planning including terrorism. Gov. Vilsack has identified the most critical assets and developed a plan for protection in case of a terrorism attack. The Emergency Management Division and National Guard are assisting private and government businesses in assessing their assets, which may include a large area where people gather, power sources, and federal buildings.

Arizona

Governor: Jane Dee Hull
 Homeland Security Contact: Steve Jewett
 Phone: (602) 542-1302
 Web Site: **www.governor.state.az.us**

Arizona Department of Administration and the Arizona Division of Emergency Management has created and is maintaining a hotline for anyone who has concerns or knows of a possible bio-terrorism attack. Also, a multi-agency center has been established to distribute valuable information to prevent such attacks similar to the ones that occurred in New York and Washington, D.C.

Massachusetts

Governor: Jane Swift
 Homeland Security Contact: Stephen J. McGrail
 Phone: (800) 982-6846
 Web Site: **www.state.ma.us/mema**

Massachusetts works in conjunction with all their 351 cities and towns to make certain that their emergency management teams are ready to take action at any time and are up to date. The Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency will continue to work with all federal, state and local authorities to plan and prepare for all types of terrorist threats.

Anti-Terrorism and Bio-Terrorism Web Sites

1. FBI

www.fbi.gov/terrorinfo/terrorism.htm

The Federal Bureau of Investigations Anti-Terrorism web page offers information related to terrorism and bio-terrorism. Also, this page contains the FBI's most wanted list, information on anthrax, Al-Qaeda International and many publications concerning terrorism originating from the FBI.

2. United States Department of Justice

www.usdoj.gov

The United States Department of Justice web site offers interesting facts on the September 11 terrorist attack, the Al-Qaeda training manual and numbers to report fraud schemes related to September 11, and numbers to the victim assistant programs. Also, statements and press releases from the Attorney General can be located on this web site.

3. Federal Emergency Management Agency

www.fema.gov

This web site offers assistance to victims of possible disaster, for prevention and preparation in emergency situations. This site also has a map of the regional offices of FEMA and preparedness programs and activities for various types of disasters.

4. Office of Homeland Security

www.whitehouse.gov/homeland

Included in this web site are the Homeland Security briefings, news on a month-to-month basis, a chart explaining the levels of the Homeland Security Advisory System and a Homeland Security contact map for each state.

5. Citizen Corps

www.citizencorps.gov

This site explains Citizen Corps, which is a community-based effort from the citizens to help prevent and respond correctly to terrorism, disaster or crime within their community.

6. Kentucky Homeland Security

<http://homeland.state.ky.us/>

The Kentucky Homeland Security page offers the citizens of Kentucky the latest information on issues concerning Homeland Security within the state. This site also offers a complete list of press releases from Governor Patton pertaining to Homeland Security. Helping children cope with disaster, children's concerns, frequently asked questions and information on anthrax are featured as well on this page.

7. Kentucky Division of Emergency Management

<http://kyem.dma.state.ky.us/>

The Kentucky Division of Emergency Management web site contains a 2002 Severe Storm Preparation Guide, 24-hour contact list for citizens, updates on weather warnings and news on Kentucky Emergency Management Training.

8. Department of Public Health

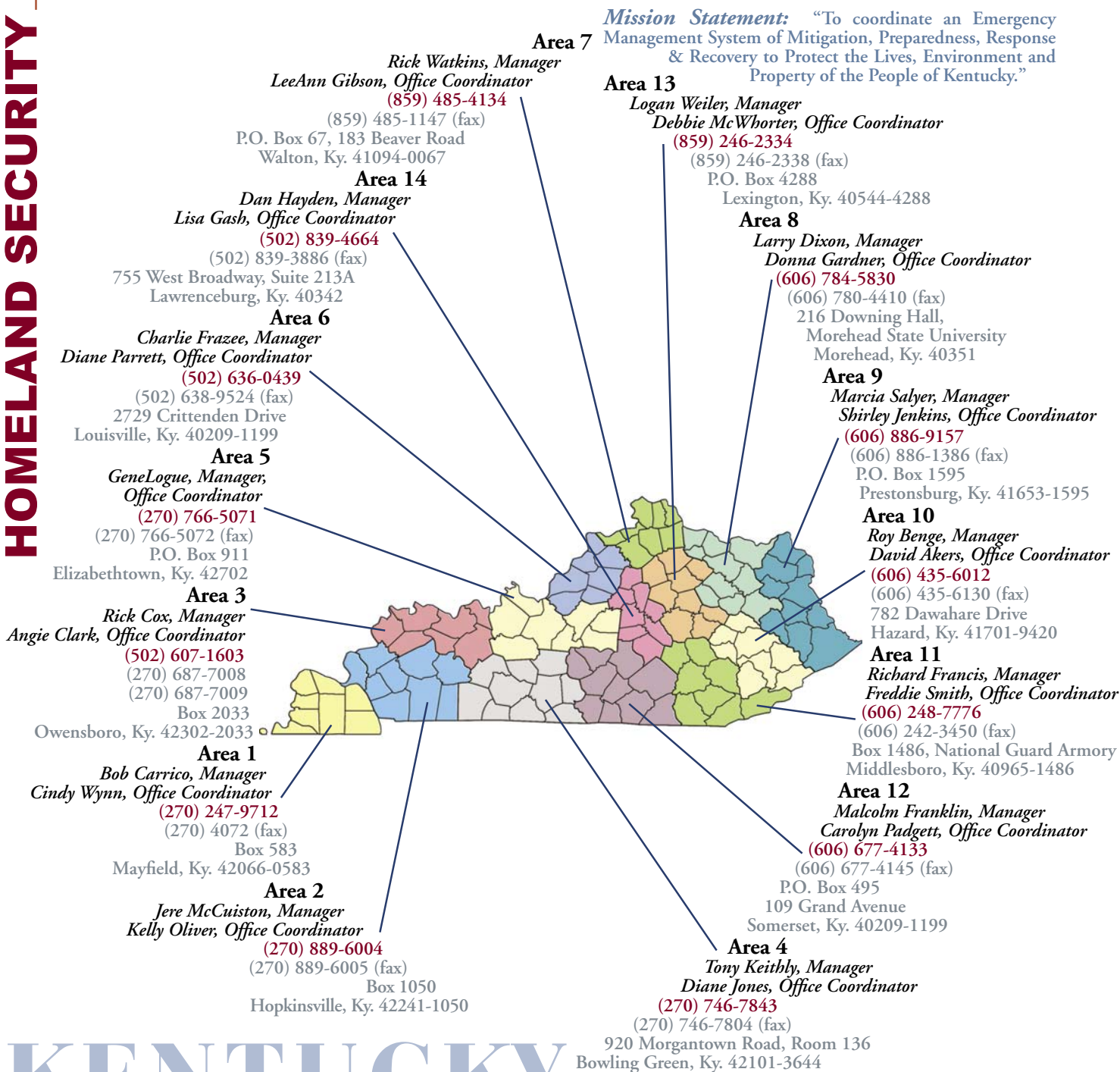
<http://publichealth.state.ky.us/BIOTERRORISM.htm>

The Cabinet for Health Service, Department of Public Health has fact sheets on various diseases such as small pox, anthrax, botulism, brucellosis and more. Also featured are frequently asked questions on bio-terrorism, news releases from the Department of Public Health and a month-by-month training calendar for classes that are being taught across the state.

Homeland Security Special Edition

Security Contacts

HOMELAND SECURITY



KENTUCKY Division of Emergency Management

The Division of Emergency Management is the "air traffic control" of Kentucky's response to disasters and major emergencies. It brings together the local, state and federal agencies and private sector resources needed to prepare for, mitigate against, respond to and recover from major emergencies.

The agency works with state and federal agencies and private,

non-profit organizations to constantly update the Kentucky Emergency Operations Plan, as well as with local emergency management agencies to assure that each county has its own interagency EOP.

It maintains an emergency communications center 24 hours a day, seven days a week and leads a partnership with the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

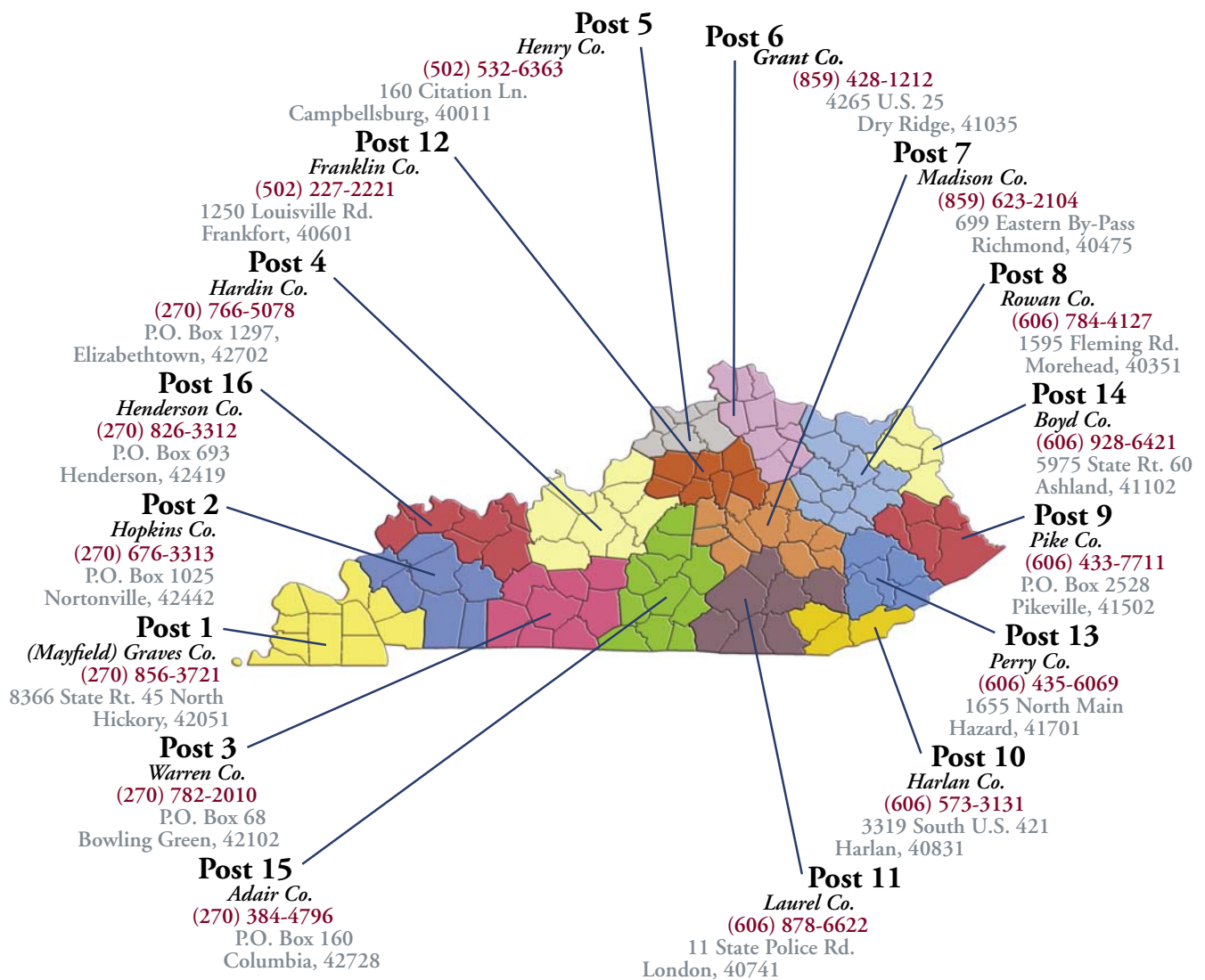
The Kentucky State Police is the statewide law enforcement agency. It has full powers of arrest that extend beyond county and city jurisdictions, and supplements the sheriffs and local police departments. Troopers perform duties ranging from traffic enforcement to investigating murder. The agency also has a Drug Enforcement/Special Investigations branch that conducts investigations that are out of the normal range of the field post responsibilities.

KSP has recently established a Counter-Terrorism Unit commanded by Lt. Jerry Provence.

The Kentucky State Police also supports and provides its knowledge and resources to other law enforcement agencies in the state. Some of these services include laboratory analysis of criminal evidence, air support from the agency's aircraft section, and the gathering and sharing of criminal intelligence information.

KENTUCKY

State Police



Mission Statement: "The Kentucky State Police promotes public safety through service, integrity and professionalism utilizing partnerships to: prevent, reduce and deter crime and the fear of crime; enhance highway safety through education and enforcement; and safeguard property and protect individual rights."

Homeland Security *Special Edition*

Security Contacts

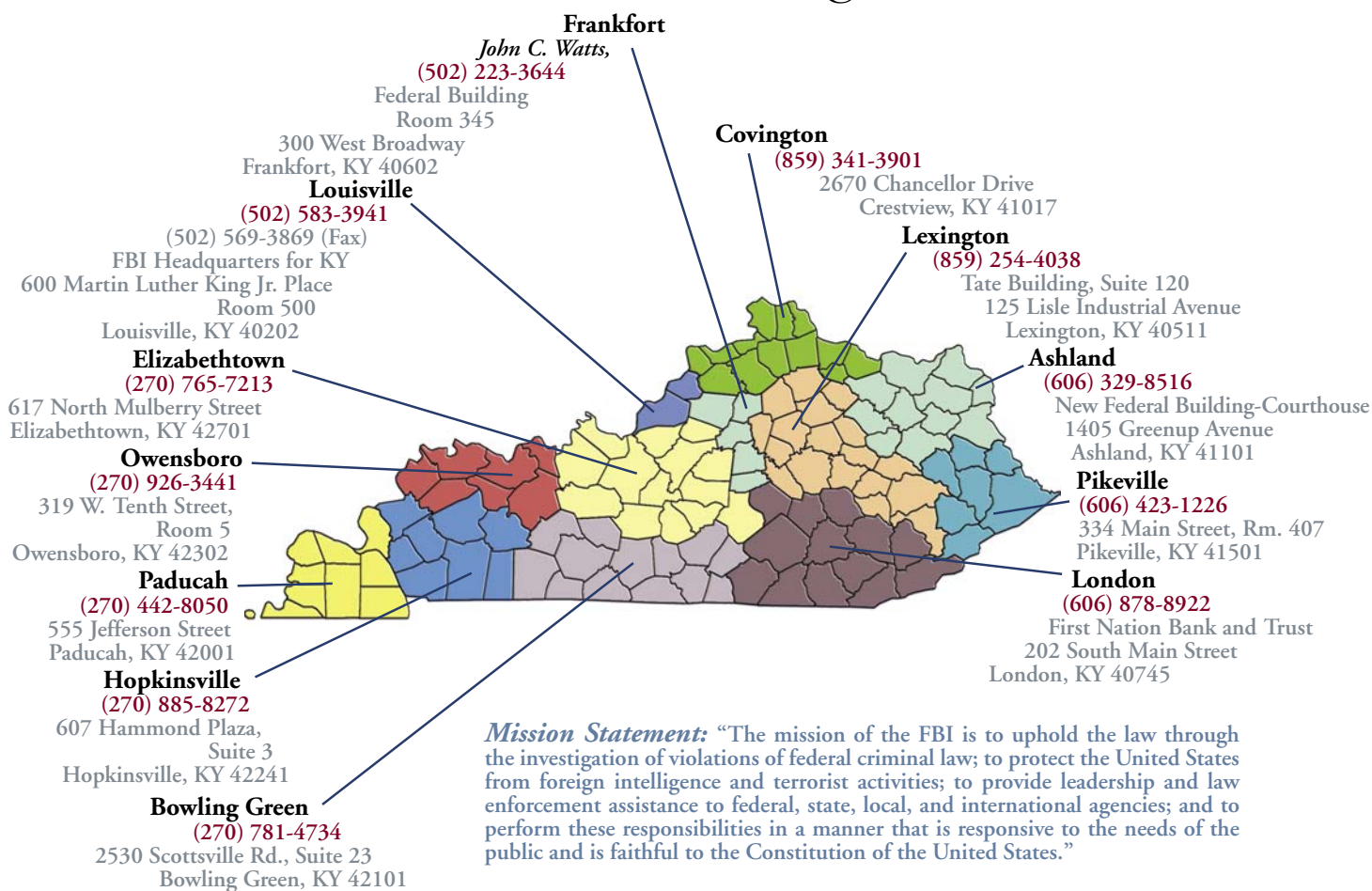
The FBI is the principal investigative arm of the United States Department of Justice. It has the authority and responsibility to investigate specific crimes assigned to it. It is also authorized to provide other law enforcement agencies with cooperative services, such as fingerprint identification, laboratory examinations and police training.

One of the FBI's roles is to reduce the threat of terrorism in the United States and against U.S. people and interests throughout the world. The organization does this through professional investigation and coordinated efforts with local, state, federal, and foreign entities as appropriate.

The FBI is headquartered in Washington, D.C. It also has fifty-six field offices and approximately 400 satellite offices known as resident agencies. The field offices are located in major cities throughout the United States and in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The locations of the resident agencies, which are maintained in smaller cities and towns across the country, were selected according to crimes trends, the need for regional geographical centralizations and the need to efficiently manage resources. All field offices can be contacted 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

KENTUCKY

FBI Residental Agencies



Mission Statement: "The Department of Public Health is the only agency in Kentucky responsible for developing and operating all public health programs for the people of the Commonwealth.

Kentucky Revised Statute 194.030

created DPH to 'develop and cooperate all programs of the cabinet to provide health services and all programs for the prevention, detection, care and treatment of physical disability, illness and disease'."

North Central District

Renee Blair, Director

(502) 633-1243

(502) 633-7658 (fax)

225 Midland Park

Shelbyville, Ky. 40065

Lincoln Trail District

Linda Sims, Director

(270) 769-1601

(270) 765-7274 (fax)

1222 Woodland Drive

P.O. Box 2609

Elizabethtown, Ky. 42702-2609

Green River District

Lamone Mayfield, Director

(270) 686-7747

(270) 926-9862 (fax)

1600 Breckinridge, P.O. Box 309

Owensboro, Ky. 42302-0309

Purchase District

Charlie Ross, Director

(270) 444-9625

(270) 575-5458 (fax)

916 Kentucky Avenue

P.O. Box 2357

Paducah, Ky. 42002-2357

Pennyrile District

Don Robertson, Director

(270) 388-9747

(270) 388-7749 (fax)

211 West Fairview

P.O. Box 579

Eddyville, Ky. 42038

Barren River District

C. Frank Brown, Director

(270) 781-8039

(270) 769-8946 (fax)

P.O. box 1157

Bowling Green, Ky. 42102-1157

Northern Kentucky District

George Graham, Director

(859) 341-4246

(859) 578-3689 (fax)

610 Medical Drive,

Edgewood, Ky. 41017

Wedco District

Julie McKee, Director

(859) 234-8750

(859) 234-0054 (fax)

U.S. 27 South-Harrison Square Shopping Center

P.O. Box 218, Cynthiana, Ky. 41031

Buffalo Trace District

Tim Stump, Director

(606) 564-9447

(606) 564-7696 (fax)

120 West Third Street, P.O. Box 9

Maysville, Ky. 41056

Little Sandy District

Lloyd Miller, Director

(606) 474-4115

(606) 474-0256 (fax)

Courthouse, Main Street

P.O. box 909

Grayson, Ky. 41143

Fivco District

Vaughn Eskew, MD, Director

(606) 329-9444

(606) 324-5423 (fax)

2924 Holt Street

P.O. Box 4069

Ashland, Ky. 41105-4069

Gateway District

James R. Ratliff, Director

(606) 674-6396

(606) 674-3071 (fax)

Gudgell Avenue

P.O. Box 555

Owingsville, Ky. 40360

Kentucky River District

Karen Cooper, Director

(606) 439-2361

(606) 439-0870 (fax)

441 Gorman Hollow Road

Hazard, Ky. 41701-2316

Cumberland Valley District

Herman Johnson, Director

(606) 598-5564

(606) 598-6615 (fax)

P.O. Box 158,

Manchester Square Shopping Center

Manchester, Ky. 40962

Lake Cumberland District

Shawn D. Crabtree, Director

(606) 678-4761

(606) 678-2708 (fax)

500 Bourne Avenue

P.O. Box 800

Somerset, Ky. 42502

KENTUCKY

Local Health Departments

In the event of a true bio-terrorism alert affecting Kentucky, the Commonwealth's fifty-five local public health agencies as well as the State Department for Public Health will play key roles in the detection and planning for such an event. Public health surveillance and the ongoing monitoring of local communities' health status is a vital part of detection for such an event.

Local public health agencies would also be instrumental in responding to the event through the investigation of any health related activities and the identification of people who could be at risk. State and local staff would provide leadership in the overall coordination of medical care and environmental decontamination.

They would play critical roles in response by providing specialized lab testing, mass preventive treatments for exposed persons and conducting mass immunizations if needed. The Department for Public Health would be the primary agency responsible for communication to, and education of the public on the status of the event and any precautionary measures that needed to take place.

They also would provide invaluable training to local responders who would be our first line of defense to control any such event. Subsequently, the Kentucky Department for Public Health would work to provide reassurances to our citizens that they have safe food to eat, safe water to drink and generally a safe environment in which to live.

WHAT'S NEW...
ON THE BOOKS

Stephanie Bingham, General Counsel

In the midst of a legislative session addressing many major issues, DOCJT and the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council (KLEC) were successful with several initiatives that positively affect law enforcement. The following bills have been signed by Governor Patton, and will become law on July 15, 2002:

House Bill 154 (KY Acts chapter 133)

CAREER DEVELOPMENT

The bill gives KLEC the authority to establish a voluntary career development program and issue certificates of completion for peace officers and telecommunications professionals. The program will recognize advanced skills in specific specialty areas based upon training, education, and experience.

House Bill 156 (KY Acts chapter 137)

KENTUCKY LAW ENFORCEMENT FOUNDATION PROGRAM FUND [KLEFPF]

This change in the KLEFPF law allows sheriffs' departments to continue their participation when an eligible sheriff (one who does not make the constitutional maximum salary) does not participate in KLEFPF.

House Bill 157 (KY Acts chapter 132)

PEACE OFFICER CERTIFICATION [POPS]

The primary focus of this housekeeping bill is to clarify certification categories and their procedural requirements. It also adds a much-needed category – "training deficiency status". The amendments to the POPS law are summarized as follows:

- **New "training deficiency status"** for those officers currently employed by a law enforcement agency who have failed to meet all in-service training requirements. The officer's enforcement powers are terminated until he or she has corrected the training deficiency.
- **An officer returning from inactive status** shall have his or her active certification status restored if he or she:
 - has successfully completed basic training; and
 - has not committed an act for which his or her certified status may be revoked; and
 - completes the following in-service training:
 - No more than forty (40) hours if the person has been on inactive status less than three (3) years, and was not in training deficiency status at the time of separation; or
 - No more than eighty (80) hours if the person has been on inactive status for three (3) years or more, or the person was in training deficiency status at the time of separation.
- **"Revoked" and "denied"** are now separate certification categories.
- **An officer who leaves law enforcement**, and is not in "revoked" or "denied" status:
 - Shall be placed on "inactive" status if he or she has successfully completed basic training; or
 - Shall have certification lapse if he or she has not successfully completed basic training.
- **Removes KRS 95.955** (training for local peace officers) as a statute that supersedes POPS.
- Clarifies that the **POPS open records exemption** applies to "any person seeking certification".
- **Amends training extensions and deficiencies** as follows:
 - Extensions may now be granted by the Commissioner of DOCJT;
 - An officer who fails to complete basic training within the specified time periods, including extensions, shall lose his or her law enforcement powers and his or her "pre-certification" status shall lapse;
 - An officer who fails to complete in-service training within the specified time periods, including extensions, shall lose his or her law enforcement powers and be placed in "training deficiency" status. DOCJT shall notify KLEC, which shall notify the officer and his or her agency.
- Amends various sections in KRS Chapter 15 to reflect the addition of KRS 15.404 in a previous legislative session.

Other successful bills impacting law enforcement include:

Senate Bill 156 (KY Acts chapter 200)

Adds the president of the Kentucky Sheriffs' Association (ex officio), and two additional sheriffs appointed by the Governor as members of KLEC.

Senate Bill 141 (KY Acts chapter 247)

Addressing residency requirements for law enforcement.

Senate Bill 100 (KY Acts chapter 305)

Allows city and county law enforcement agencies to require employment contracts (not to exceed three years) with newly hired officers who will participate in KLEFPE. The contract may require reimbursement for actual costs of the application process, training, equipment, salary and fringe benefits. The reimbursement amount must be prorated for the length of time that the officer completed in the contract period, and the amount must be reduced by the cost of DOCJT training for the officer.

A city or local law enforcement agency that hires an officer who has been employed by a state law enforcement agency for three years or less must reimburse the state agency for the cost of the officer's application process, training, equipment, salary and fringe benefits. The reimbursement amount must be prorated for the percentage of the time that the officer was employed by the state agency.

House Bill 388 (KY Acts chapter 17)

Includes rescue squad members, emergency medical technicians, peace officers, and members of emergency management agencies within the KRS 337.100 protections from dismissal for tardiness or absence from regular employment as a result of valid emergency services duties.

A number of bills of great concern to law enforcement were unsuccessful, including:

- House Bill 429 – requiring those charged with alcohol intoxication and public intoxication to be tested in the same manner as those charged with driving under the influence.
- House Bill 380 - regulating law enforcement checkpoints.
- House Bill 304 - requiring the videotaping of a driver's refusal to submit to an alcohol test.
- House Bill 539 - requiring a model policy to govern police motor vehicle pursuits.

You will be receiving an additional bill summary in mid-summer that shall include changes to the Penal Code, as well as other provisions affecting law enforcement. If you have questions regarding the bills discussed in this article, or any general questions regarding the 2002 General Assembly, you may contact Stephanie Bingham, DOCJT General Counsel, at (859) 622-5897.

Criminal Law Manuals

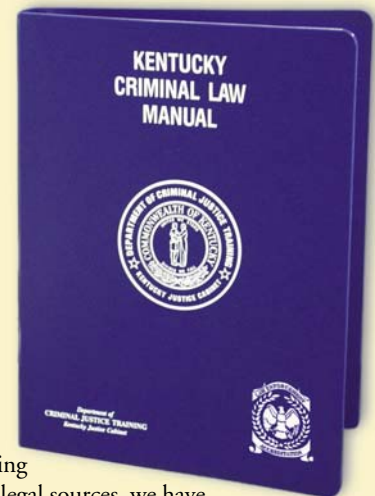
*Ken Alexander, Attorney III
Legal Training Section*

The Legal Section proudly announces the seventh edition of the Kentucky Criminal Law Manual. An on-line version may be found on our DOCJT web site. The hard copy version (with new binders) should be available shortly. A CD-ROM version (in a format suitable for downloading into palm pilots) should be available later this summer.

The seventh edition is a major change in style. It expands on the trend of including more actual statutory language in the Penal Code sections (begun in the 1998 and 2000 revisions to the sixth edition). We included more statutory language in the Arrest (also adding material on detaining foreign nationals and diplomats), Juvenile, and Domestic Violence sections. We greatly expanded the Drugs, Miscellaneous Non-Penal Code Offenses and Traffic Offenses sections. In order to make room for this extra material but maintain the existing size, we have removed the "elements of offenses" feature and kept other commentary to a minimum. Keeping in mind the generally restricted availability to street personnel of the commercially published legal sources, we have designed the manual as a source of law, not a "how-to" manual.

We made a cosmetic type-style change throughout the seventh edition. We retained "Arial" for the actual statutory language, but we substituted "Times New Roman" elsewhere (KRS captions, violation codes, footnotes, other commentary, etc.) to call attention to the unofficial nature of these features. In anticipation of having to make more frequent changes because of annual legislative sessions, we changed page numbering from sequential throughout the manual to numbering within smaller more manageable sections. We anticipate replacing the entire smaller sections rather than page by page as is the current practice.

We hope these changes are helpful. We welcome your comments.



A Legislative Perspective on the Kentucky General Assembly

Homeland security and law enforcement training get legislative attention

Sen. David Boswell, D-Owensboro



Law enforcement and public safety issues received a lot of attention during the 2002 General Assembly session. It was clear the devastating September 11 terrorist attacks made us re-evaluate our public safety priorities.

After details of terrorist attacks emerged, we looked closely at Kentucky's motor vehicle and commercial driver licensing laws and realized some of them were lax.

In response, we passed several measures to make licensing procedures more stringent. Under the new laws, students and personnel at commercial driving schools

will be required to undergo criminal background checks, and non-U.S. citizens must follow stringent procedures to obtain a Kentucky driver's license.

We also took a look at the number of potential targets we have here in Kentucky—from our airports to our dams and bridges to our military bases and major cities. We want to make sure Kentucky is prepared should anything like a terrorist attack ever threaten our commonwealth.

That's why we enacted a law to create the new Office for Security Coordination within the Department of Military Affairs. Its duties will include assessing Kentucky's counter-terrorism plans and identifying any additional security needs. It will also enable us to qualify for additional federal public safety grants through the U.S. Department of Justice.

One crime-fighting law we passed expands the state's DNA database to include samples from all violent felony offenders and certain burglary offenses. The new law is ready to take effect as soon as funding becomes available. We also passed several measures dealing with law enforcement issues in specific jurisdictions.

One piece of legislation we passed is personally significant to me. It requires the Transportation Cabinet to name state highways in honor and memory of Kentucky troopers killed in the line of duty.

Many people in and around my district remember November 9, 1966, when Trooper Mack Brady was killed in a vehicle crash while responding to a call in Henderson County.

His son, Henderson Police Chief Mack Brady II, continues his family's honorable legacy of public service with the highest professional standards. I think naming state highways after fallen troopers is the least we can do to let Chief Brady, and other survivors know we will

We also passed the following law enforcement and training measures:

- **KLEPPF Task Force** - To study the feasibility of permitting Kentucky State Police troopers to participate in the training incentive program. The task force will report its findings by October 1, 2002.
- **Law Enforcement Employment Contracts** - This law allows city and county law enforcement agencies to require employment contracts for new officers. An officer or deputy who leaves before the contract is up would be required to reimburse the agency for training and equipment expenses.
- **Career Development** - This law paves the way for all certified Kentucky peace officers and telecommunications to participate in a voluntary career development program.
- **Peace Officer Certification** - This measure clarifies training requirements pertaining to various peace officer certification categories. It also sets parameters for retraining officers who are deficient in some areas.
- **Body Armor** - This new law adds certified public university police departments to the list of those eligible for state body armor grants. The money is generated through the public sale of seized firearms.

never forget the names of these brave officers, nor the price they paid in the name of public safety.

Senator David Boswell serves as caucus chairman for the Senate Democrats. He represents the state's 8th senatorial district comprised of Daviess and McLean counties. Constituents with concerns or questions can call the senator toll-free at 1-800-372-7181. Letters for Boswell can be addressed to his attention at the State Capitol, Frankfort, KY, 40601.

TELEHEALTH? What is

There is nearly always a maldistribution of health care resources. Much of rural America is medically under served, isolated from specialty health care services, which congregate in urban medical centers. Telemedicine or telehealth is the use of telecommunications technology to overcome the barriers of time

Kentucky Telehealth Network: An aid to the Commonwealth's healthcare

Stephen R. Nunn, State Representative, R-District 23



Since September 11 of last year, our country and our Commonwealth has seen a new sense of urgency in our need for homeland security efforts. Preparedness and response to events, foreseen and possibly not yet imaginable, place a tremendous responsibility on training. Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and Bioterrorism have become very real concerns.

Whether it's training for state and local law enforcement, the National

Guard, firefighters, emergency medical response teams or public health departments, hospitals and physicians, the need for a coordinated training plan is essential.

Training requires communication and today's technology provides Kentucky with a great resource which can provide distant learning opportunities with practically unlimited potential.

Through the work of the Kentucky General Assembly, our Commonwealth today has access to the Kentucky Telehealth Network, a statewide initiative which utilizes interactive real-time audio/video telecommunications technology. The Kentucky Telehealth Network (KTHN) is a program with a primary focus on providing greater access to health care services and health care education.

The KTHN is overseen by a nine-member Board of Directors, is co-managed by the University of Kentucky and University of Louisville and is operated through four training centers at UK, UL, St. Claire Medical Center in Morehead, and the Trover Foundation in Madisonville. Currently, some 60 sites are located across the state in rural hospitals, clinics, public health departments, public school clinics, and community mental health/mental retardation centers. It is envisioned that this network will continue to grow and reach virtually every part of Kentucky.

and distance.

Kentucky TeleCare, the telemedicine program at the University of Kentucky Chandler Medical Center initiated an interactive videoconference network in 1995 to deliver clinical, educational and administrative programming to health care facilities in eastern Kentucky. This initiative led to the development of other networks (Appalachian Regional Healthcare, Eastern State Hospital's Mental Health Network and St. Claire TeleCare), which are interconnected through the initial Kentucky TeleCare net

But this network could and should also be a integral part of our homeland security training preparedness and response effort. KTHN can help responders, including Kentucky Law Enforcement Personnel, by extending the resources of homeland security to bring better training to rural areas. Through distance learning, responders can access training without leaving their local community. The telehealth network provides an infrastructure that enables responders from across the state to work together to meet the needs of our homeland security program and the immediate dissemination of health alert information as required by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Department for Public Health and other agencies. We can geographically expand training without unneeded travel and the incurred unproductive "windshield time." The convenience of distance learning makes access to training much greater for all Kentuckians.

A recent FEMA assessment of Kentucky preparedness identified several deficiencies including training, personnel resources, facilities, logistics, and communications within the state's current structure. These could all benefit from the use of our own KTHN program.

Developing a coordinated WMD preparation plan requires many meetings, bringing together experts from diverse places across the state. Everyone is busy and scheduling such meetings is difficult, especially when accounting for travel time from across the state. These plans will not evolve quickly and will require participants to participate in many meetings. If the meetings are not convenient, participants will quickly lose interest, stop attending meetings, and the process will fail. The KTHN network will allow participants to attend these meetings from their own community, helping ensure better participation and a higher likelihood that the plans will be fully developed. In the event of a WMD incident, the network will bring those who need response and/or medical support together with those who can provide that help. As funding support becomes more available, the KTHN will add new telehealth sites strategically located in health care facilities and military installations to fulfill the goals outlined here and in our emergency management protocol currently being developed by Dr. Rice Leach, Commissioner, Department for Public Health; Ray Nelson, Executive Director, Office for Security Coordinator, Department of Military Affairs. I certainly hope the Department of Criminal Justice Training participates closely during development.

For further information about the KTHN program, please contact **State Representative Stephen R. Nunn** at (502) 564-8100 (snunnstaterep@glasgow-ky.com),

Rob Sprang at (859) 257-6404 (rsprang@uky.edu)

or the Kentucky Telehealth Network at:

<http://telehealth.state.ky.us>.

Bobby Ricks, Legal Section Supervisor, Shawn Herron, J.D.

U.S. v. Arvizu, 122 S.Ct. 144 (2002)

FACTS: Arvizu was stopped by Border Patrol Agent Stoddard at a checkpoint near the Arizona-Mexico border, north of the border town of Douglas, Arizona. Only two highways lead northward from Douglas. The checkpoint is located on Hwy 191. Agents work the checkpoint as well as rove the back country to locate illegal aliens that attempt to bypass the checkpoint. Electronic sensors in the area also help in locating illegals.

On a day in January, 1998, Agent Stoddard received a report that a sensor on Leslie Canyon Road had triggered. This suggested that someone might be trying to circumvent the checkpoint. The time was also suspicious because it was a shift change, a fact he believed the alien smugglers knew. He headed toward the area, and received a report that another sensor in the area had also triggered. He continued on, and spotted another vehicle. The timing was such that he believed it was the vehicle that had tripped the sensors. He pulled to the side of the road to observe the vehicle.

The vehicle was a minivan, a type of vehicle often used by the smugglers. As it approached him, it slowed dramatically. Stoddard saw five occupants, an adult male and female in the front and three children in the back. The driver was very stiff, and appeared to be deliberately ignoring the Border Patrol vehicle. He also noted that the children in the very back seat appeared to have their feet on something on the floor. As the vehicle passed, Stoddard began to follow the vehicle. At one point, the children in the vehicle began to wave in an abnormal pattern, apparently under instruction, and the waving continued on and off for several minutes.

As they approached the Kuykendall Cut Road intersection, the driver signaled a turn, and then turned off the signal. In a few moments, the driver again turned on the signal and made an abrupt turn onto the side road. Stoddard found the turn significant because this was the last point where a vehicle could avoid the checkpoint, and because the road was not really suitable for the minivan; four-wheel-drive vehicles normally traversed the rough road.

Stoddard did not recognize the minivan as local traffic, and there were no picnicking or sightseeing grounds in the area where the minivan was heading. He requested information on the vehicle's registration, and learned that the registered address was in an area in Douglas known for alien and narcotic smuggling. At this point, he decided to make a vehicle stop. The driver, Arvizu, stopped, and Stoddard asked for permission to search the vehicle, which was granted. Stoddard found approximately 128 pounds of marijuana in the vehicle, including some in the duffel bag upon which the children's feet were resting.

Arvizu was convicted of intent to possess and distribute marijuana. The Court of Appeals reversed, holding that most of the factors relied upon by the District Court "carried little to no weight in the reasonable-suspicion calculus" leaving insufficient factors upon which to base the stop.

ISSUE: Were there sufficient suspicious factors present to satisfy the reasonable suspicion standard for a Terry stop?

HOLDING: Yes

DISCUSSION: The Court held that officers (and the courts) must "look to the totality of the circumstances of each case to see whether the detaining officer has a particularized and objective basis for suspecting legal wrongdoing." The Court went on to state that the "process allowed officers to draw on their own experience and specialized training to make inferences from and deductions about the cumulative information available to them that might well elude an untrained person."

The Court examined the factors that were found wanting by the Circuit Court of Appeals, including, the timing, the type of vehicle (a minivan), the posture of the adult passengers, including their failure to acknowledge Stoddard's presence, the children's elevated knees, the odd waving of the children, the turnoff onto a rough road, and the address where the vehicle was registered. The Supreme Court found that while each of the factors questioned by the Court of Appeals might have been innocent in isolation, that "taken together, they warranted further investigation." In this situation, the Court found that Agent Stoddard's deductions from his observations and based upon his experience in the Border Patrol were reasonable and "sufficed to form a particularized and objective basis" for the stop of the vehicle.

Commonwealth v. Gaitherwright, ___ S.W.3d ___ (Ky. 2002)

Facts: Gaitherwright, charged with a first offense DUI, refused to submit to a breath, blood, or urine test. The Commonwealth made a motion to the Kenton District Court that the refusal to consent constituted an aggravating offense. The court denied the motion and ruled that first time offenders are not subject to enhanced penalties for the refusal to submit to breath, blood, or urine testing. The Commonwealth filed a motion for certification of the law.

Issue: Is the refusal to submit to a breath, blood, or urine test on a first offense DUI charge an aggravating circumstance under KRS 189A.010(11)(e), and, if found to have occurred, subjects the defendant to the enhanced penalties under KRS 189A.010(5)(a)?

Holding: The refusal to submit to a breath, blood, or urine test on a first offense is not an aggravating circumstance. Therefore, an accused defendant would not be subject to the enhanced penalties.

Discussion: The Supreme Court of Kentucky held that: "it is neither the duty nor the prerogative of the judiciary to breathe into the statute that which the legislature has not put there." Subsection (5)(a) plainly exempts first-time DUI offenders from aggravated penalties for failure to submit to breath, blood, or urine testing. The Court said that KRS 189A.010(5)(a) does not permit a first time offender to refuse testing without impunity. The law does include an automatic suspension of a person's driver's license regardless of whether the accused is found guilty of DUI.

In Support of the Exclusionary Rule

Steve Alan Wilson, Commonwealth's Attorney

I was reading a book entitled "Guilty, The Collapse of Criminal Justice" by Judge Harold J. Rothwax. Judge Rothwax sat on the New York bench for many years. He serves in the role we would call Circuit Judge. It's an interesting book about the pitfalls of the criminal justice system from the viewpoint of a jurist who believes that judges play a much more integral role in the criminal justice process. He believes that judges should play an active role in the courtroom instead of merely being referees. I, for one, disagree with his philosophy but I read his book with a great deal of interest. One chapter stood out to me. That chapter dealt with the exclusionary rule. As most of us know, the exclusionary rule prohibits the introduction, to the jury, of unconstitutionally obtained evidence. Judge Rothwax calls the exclusionary rule, "... the major culprit in the malaise-ridden judicial system, for the kink in the works that practically guarantee justice will not be done..." He goes on to state that, "the law is totally confusing, it expects cops to know at every moment what the proper action is." He is very critical of the exclusionary rule because the term exclusionary rule is not found anywhere in the Fourth Amendment. In reality, the United States Constitution provides no remedy for a violation of the Fourth Amendment's restrictions on unreasonable searches and seizures. Therefore, the Courts had to adapt remedies to insure that the Fourth Amendment was protected from police and judicial neglect.

The federal system addressed this issue in 1914 in the case of *Weeks vs. United States*. Defendant Weeks was charged with running an illegal gambling operation from his home and was subsequently convicted using evidence, which all agreed, was obtained by way of an illegal search of Weeks' home and search of Weeks' papers. The Supreme Court ruled that exclusion from evidence of unconstitutionally obtained material was the appropriate remedy in federal criminal prosecutions. The court was concerned that the public's confidence was eroding by way of courts sanctioning the illegal acts of the police. Justice Day stated in his majority opinion, "deciding such proceedings would be to affirm by judicial decision a manifest neglect if not an open defiance of the prohibitions of the constitution..." The court further stated, "It is to deter - to compound respect for the constitutional guarantee in the only effectively available way...by removing the incentive to disregard it." However, the Weeks decision only applied to Federal jurisdiction. It took until 1961 for the exclusionary rule to be thrust upon State authority. In the case of *Mapp vs. Ohio*, three Cleveland police officers came into the home of Dollree Mapp. The police were looking for a man in connection to a recent bombing. When she requested to see a warrant, they left. Approximately three hours later, the police officers returned, again without a warrant, along with others and forced their way into the home. The police searched her bedroom, the child's bedroom, the living room, looked through photograph albums and drawers. There they recovered four books of "a very obscene nature." Instead of finding a bomb suspect they arrested Ms. Mapp for possession of obscene materials.

Continued on the next page

The behavior of the police in this case was enough to “shock the conscience” of the Courts and the public. Here I would like to make a side note. The reason why there are volumes upon volumes of books in law libraries is due in large part to individuals, including judges, police and prosecutors who do silly and stupid things. An old legal adage states bad facts make for bad law. It is always the most outrageous of cases that are brought to the court’s attention. That forces judges to make decisions that affect all the rest of our cases. Such is the case in *Mapp vs. Ohio*. Due to the activity of the police, the Court extended the exclusionary rule to state prosecutions in order to “close the only courtroom door remaining open to evidence secured by official lawlessness in flagrant abuse of the basic right to privacy.” Therefore, the exclusionary rule is the law; not only of the United States Federal Court, but that of the individual State Courts as well.

Having given a little history of the exclusionary rule, Judge Rothwax goes on to attack the exclusionary rule in the criminal justice system. Without a doubt, the exclusionary rule results in only throwing evidence out against persons who are guilty. The exclusionary rule is intended to ban otherwise relevant evidence against the accused in order to safeguard not only the defendant’s constitutional rights but that of a society as a whole. The exclusionary rule allows otherwise guilty persons to go free. Judge Rothwax is one of many legal scholars who agree vehemently that the exclusionary rule has no place in the criminal justice system. Judge Rothwax stopped at this point. He did not offer what could take the place of this remedy. Criticism of the exclusionary rule is not new. However, before this rule will be abolished another remedy will have to take its place. The alternative must offer constitutional sanctions from law enforcement violation of the 4th Amendment. What alternatives do we have? The alternatives to the exclusionary rule would allow unconstitutionally obtained material into evidence at the trial, but would sanction the police for the constitutional violation.

A lists of alternatives has been discussed in various legal articles. In part they include:

- (1) External boards reprimanding police officers;
- (2) Internal police sanctions;
- (3) Civil actions against;
 - (a) officer and/or superior officers;
 - (b) police departments;
 - (c) sovereign (city, counties, state);
 - (d) Commonwealth and/or County Attorney; and
- (4) Criminal charges in prosecutions.

As a prosecutor I stopped to consider these other options, based on my own experience. External boards are an ever growing concept in law enforcement. Many times they are called Citizen Review Boards. They are boards which are made up of non-law enforcement persons, elected officials and private citizens who may, or may not, represent special interest groups.

These groups are asked to review the actions of police officers and policies of police departments. In reviewing actions by police officers, they would make recommendations relating to fines, probation, suspension or termination. However, in the case of a constitutional law violation, they will have to ultimately be some type of quasi-judicial or administrative finding that the evidence was illegally obtained. That in of itself will require due process review of the police officer’s actions. A Citizen’s Review Board may take that type of judicial review or implement an administrative finding as to whether or not something was unconstitutionally seized. The problem exists that most citizens do not understand the exclusionary rule and it would result in different lawyers arguing as to whether or not something was illegally obtained. Most would argue that the decisions of these groups would be subject to outside influence, therefore not an adequate protection to the public. I believe the findings of these groups would be arbitrary, therefore, not in the best interest of the police officer.

Another criticism of citizen review boards has to do with “nonprofessionals” making judgments on police behavior. Doctors and lawyers are reviewed by fellow professionals who have a better understanding as to the proper standards to be applied. That leads us to the next alternative; internal police sanctions. Police reviews eliminate, in some degree, the lack of legal understanding of the exclusionary rule and police procedure, but in fact does not replace the need for administrative hearings which would necessitate whether or not a police officer violated the constitutional restraints of the Fourth Amendment. In addition there would need to be a hearing because most police agencies have a police officer’s bill of rights that would necessitate some kind of review before any type of punitive action be taken against that police officer. As a non police officer, but as someone who has dealt with police for approximately 20 years of my professional life, I have found that this kind of internal review does nothing but break down morale by giving street officers a sense that their actions are not being supported. On the other hand, most critics of this type of alternative could cite that police officers are not likely to hand out disciplinary actions against their brethren for bringing a criminal to justice even by way of questionable searches or seizures. Most agree these types of alternatives to the exclusionary rules are not very plausible and therefore not a real option for courts or legislatures as a way of abolishing the exclusionary rule.

A much more talked about alternative is to hold police officers, police departments, cities, prosecuting attorneys and judges civilly liable for unlawful constitutional violations. First, we have to deal with the issue of immunity. Judges and prosecutors (while acting under their prosecutorial role) have absolute immunity. Therefore, the ability to recover against a prosecutor or judge will be limited only to intentional or malicious acts performed by them in the course of their duty or

by acts outside of their authority. Since that would be a very rare circumstance, civil liability against judges or prosecutors are rare. This alternative really directs itself at the police officers themselves. This concept is a very disturbing one. We all know that defendants now sue for absolutely no good reason. However, cities and police departments must spend money to defend these types of frivolous actions. This type of alternative is very costly, draining law enforcement funds from much needed areas. Also note that if a police officer is sued, he will be sued in his professional and personal capacity. In his professional capacity the defendant will sue the officer's direct supervisors, the police department as a whole and probably the sovereignty for which he works, i.e., the city, a county, state. Because the sovereign has certain types of immunity, most defendants argue that the police acted in "bad faith." If an officer acts in 'bad faith' he is not covered by any type of immunity. Because of that, in a law suit, the city may not be able to fully support the individual officer in the civil action.

Note: if the defendant showed 'bad faith' and the sovereign showed the supervisors knew nothing of it; liability would flow to the individual police officer. The sovereign would be allowed to deny insurance or other sums to pay for a possible judgement. As a result the sovereignty would not be responsible for the acts of the police officers, therefore, leaving the police officer standing alone to face the legal bills and a possible judgment. In a civil setting this places officers at odds with fellow officers, supervisors and government officials.

This to me is the greatest problem with those who would argue the exclusionary rule needs to be replaced. Police officers are very conscious of infringing upon people's rights. When it comes to issues surrounding the Fourth Amendment they are very complex and not clear-cut. To require police officers to go in the street and function effectively with the fear that every time they search an automobile or search an apartment or a building or a home they are opening up themselves and their families to civil liability is an unrealistic scenario. The strongest argument that I can make for the exclusionary rule is that this alternative is totally unacceptable. It is probably the most frequently discussed in articles relating to the exclusionary rule. The concept of holding the police officer civilly responsible to me has a very chilling effect on the rest of the law-abiding community.

I want to acknowledge that the likelihood of defendants receiving any type of judgement, in my opinion, would be rare. While I would agree that a damage remedy would be effective, the practical and legal problems in trying to secure that type of judgement would be problematic. Police officers still have available to them, the usual common law defenses. The most important would be that of good faith. They would also have qualified immunity and realistically on a much more

practical side the people subjected to the illegal arrest or searches and seizures are often disreputable persons and juries are unsympathetic. Many times they are indigent and unable to bring the law suit. However, even though it may be rare that damages would be assessed, the expense of defending a case and the possibility of a judgement in my opinion would have an adverse effect on the community as a whole. When police officers investigate crime, they do so with an eye toward gathering evidence. That may include the searching of cars, buildings, homes and individuals. It is my belief that a police officer would be much less likely to take chances, which are legitimate, if each and every time they had to consider whether or not they are opening themselves up to civil liability. In that regard, the exclusionary rule is much more beneficial. If a police officer violates the law, due to maliciousness or simply a mistake in judgement, that evidence is thrown out. However, if a police officer makes a mistake of judgement, violates constitutional rights and can have his home taken from him, that police officer is much less likely to be aggressive in law enforcement. That ultimately hurts the law abiding citizenry.

The fourth and final option really has to do with criminal prosecution. Again, this suggestion by most accounts is not very likely. First of all, defendants charged with crimes are much less likely to go after a police officer. Prosecutors are not likely to charge or juries likely to convict a police officer, except in the most heinous of cases. Therefore, critics believe this is not really a good alternative to the exclusionary rule. I agree and in addition as a prosecutor, I don't want to be the avenue for defendants' complaints against police. This would result in a conflict between two groups that work hand in hand on a daily basis.

The exclusionary rule is a necessary evil under our society. My argument would be that it is much less egregious a remedy for constitutional violations than the alternatives set forth. It is because there is no-good alternative to the exclusionary rule that it exists today. Since 1914, legal scholars have attempted to come up with some other type of constitutional remedy and none have been satisfactory. It is my suggestion that the alternatives set forth as possible remedies are not only insufficient, but in fact are much more restrictive of the police and their fundamental and effective policing of an otherwise lawful and law-abiding community. It has been my experience that very rarely do police officers knowingly violate any constitutional mandate. If there is a violation, it is usually done because of a mistake in either law or fact. Police officers by their very nature do not wish to lose cases. Because of the exclusionary rule, they do in fact adhere to the constitutional mandate. Finally and what is most important, the men and women of law enforcement understand the importance of the safeguards found in the United States Constitution because they are citizens as well. It is my opinion that the exclusionary rule is the least restrictive form of guaranteeing the constitutional protections.

A.R.R.E.S.T.

New Surveillance Technology to Assist Law Enforcement In Remote Areas

*The Justice and Safety Center at Eastern Kentucky University & The Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center
A Program of the National Institute of Justice*

Criminal activity occurs throughout an agency's jurisdiction, including the remote areas that may be difficult for law enforcement to access. Serious crimes such as the proliferation of methamphetamine labs, marijuana gardens, illegal dumping, forest fires (arson), biological/ecological terrorism, and livestock theft often occur in those remote areas. When those crimes occur, the distance to that area and the terrain may make it difficult for an agency to respond in a timely fashion. Additionally, limited resources may make it difficult for an agency to assign an officer to that area. A new surveillance technology system will assist law enforcement with the problems they may be facing in remote areas.

Partnering with Sandia National Laboratories (SNL) in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and building on commercially available off-the-shelf technology systems, the Eastern Kentucky University Justice and Safety Center (JSC) and the Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center (RULETC) in Hazard, Kentucky, are working on the development and testing of a new technology system, Advanced Rural and Remote Surveillance Technology (ARREST). The project is being funded through a grant from the National Institute of Justice, Office of Science and Technology. ARREST was originally adapted from "The Investigator's Tool Kit", which was developed by SNL for use by law enforcement agencies involved in covert audio and video surveillance operations. When the technology was demonstrated at the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police conference, former Hazard Police Chief Rod Maggard (now RULETC Director) recognized the technology's applicability for crimes in remote areas and worked with the JSC and SNL to develop the concept.

The original goal of the ARREST project was to develop a remote surveillance security system that could be deployed by law enforcement personnel for use in detecting and prosecuting crimes. When motion is detected by the system's sensors, an alarm is sent to law enforcement personnel through a pager, mobile phone or computer. The officer is then able to view the source of the motion by accessing a secure web site from any Internet-ready device. The video on the web site is streamed wirelessly (by cellular or satellite transmission) and in real-time from the remote area. The major advantages to such a system are the instantaneous determination of whether criminal activity was occurring in the area as well as the digital recording of that crime. To validate the concept and ensure that system requirements were adequate, a technical work group consisting of surveil-

lance experts in the detection of remote crimes was assembled. Agencies represented in the technical working group included the United States Forestry Service, Drug Enforcement Administration, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and Tulare County (California) Sheriff's Office. Participants confirmed that the system should be covert, weatherproof, portable, affordable, easy to use, have a long-life power source and produce quality video for prosecution.

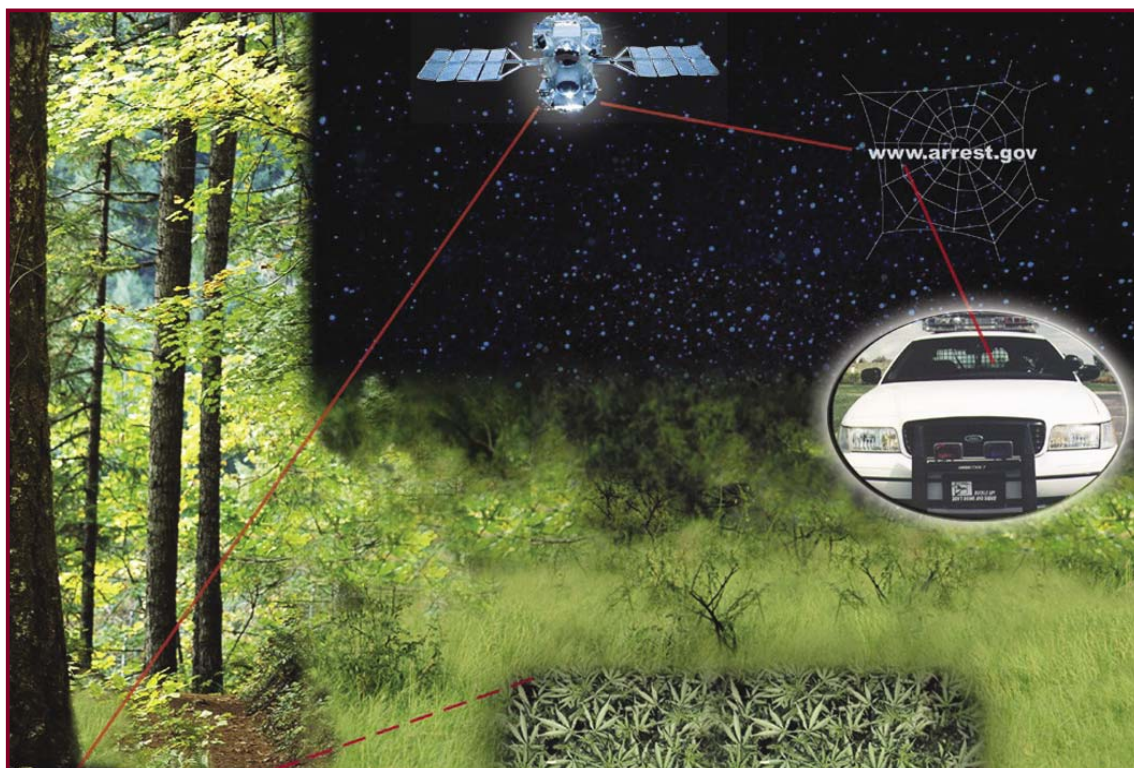
A proof-of-concept system has been developed demonstrating the ARREST system's ability to detect a simulated intruder when an alarm is triggered from a passive infrared sensor. The alarm signal was transmitted using a commercially available phone system that relies on cellular and satellite communications to transmit the image captured by the camera. The computer annunciated the alarm and displayed various video captured scenes of the alarm.

The next steps for the ARREST project will include further development in preparation for field tests of prototypes in Kentucky and New Mexico this summer. After working with Mr. Fran Root (Kentucky Police Corps), it was determined that the ARREST system will be deployed on the grounds of the Kentucky Department of Criminal Justice Training (DOCJT) for field testing purposes. Next, the ARREST system will be demonstrated at the Technolo-

gies for Public Safety in Critical Incident Response Conference and Exposition in May 2002 in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The final phase of the ARREST project includes the deployment and evaluation of three beta ARREST systems to be field tested in the Northwest, Southwest, and Southeast. Law enforcement agencies will be selected from each of these regions and the ARREST system will be deployed in remote settings in which the agency has determined that illegal activity is present. Upon completion of the evaluation a final report will be prepared documenting how the systems performed in the three different environments. A feasibility plan will also be developed detailing the recommended system for transferring the technology to small and rural law enforcement agencies.

Through this project, the RULETC and JSC will continue to carry out the mission of the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC) by providing responsive technical assistance to law enforcement agencies throughout this country. For more information on the ARREST system, contact Dr. Pam Collins (JSC Director) at (859) 622-8106 or Mr. Rod Maggard (RULETC Director) at (606) 436-8848.





New In-Car Computers

will assist police departments in sharing information

Beth Foster, News Editor

Police work in Central Kentucky changed last week. Before there were two-way radios in police cars, someone would run to the sheriff's office and report that there was a fight in the saloon.

The project manager for the program to bring Mobile Data Computing to the 40 counties covered by the Center for Rural Development compares the new technology to the day when police first got two-way radios in their cars.

"We're making history in the state of Kentucky," Mitchell Smith said during a press conference at Campbellsville City Hall on Friday morning. Following the press conference, police demonstrated the technology that had been installed in Campbellsville, the first of five pilot sites across the region.

The technology provides limited, wireless Mobile Data Computing service to the Campbellsville Police Department, the Taylor County Sheriff's Department, the Columbia Police Department, the Adair County Sheriff's Department and the Kentucky State Police.

The technology, which includes laptop computers in many officers cars, allows officers and deputies to send and receive text messages and to access criminal justice information while in their vehicles. Officers can use the technology to run background and license plate checks instantly.

Funding for the \$22 million program came from the Law Enforcement Technology project. The Center for Rural Development is administering the program that focuses on bringing the technology to local agencies. The Kentucky State Police are partnering with the center to get a compatible system for its officers.

John Chowning, chair of the center's board of directors, said that the Sept. 11 attacks demonstrated the need for organized criminal justice information. The new technology, he said, will allow police officers to access and share vital criminal justice information.

Lonnie Lawson, interim director of the center, said that citizens see exciting police shows on television. The shows depict police officers with technology that many agencies in Central Kentucky didn't have, however, residents think that they do. "This brings the technology that law enforcement needs to keep our communities safe."

Campbellsville Police Chief Bill Cassell said officers began using the system on Tuesday. The program provided eight laptops to Campbellsville Police and three to the Taylor County Sheriff's Department. The program pays for the laptops for 80 percent of officers. However, Cassell said, the goal is to provide the technology to all sworn officers.

Cassell provided the example of a stolen lawn mower as one way officers could use the technology. If a sheriff's deputy recovered a lawnmower with no serial number, the deputy could check city police records to see if they had a report of a stolen lawnmower that matched the description. Officers often need this type of information at 3 a.m., Sheriff John Shipp said. The new technology will allow them to access it 24 hours a day.

Smith said officers will be able to access federal records from anywhere in the country. However, local agencies can choose how much information they want to share. Cassell said the limit will be how much information each agency wants to provide.

Another part of the new technology involves the change in Kentucky driver's licenses, which now include a bar code. One piece of equipment that is planned for officers' cars is a machine that will allow them to swipe licenses. The machine will bring up information about the driver on the officer's computer screen and will show them a photo of the person to whom the license was issued.

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The Center For Rural Development Law Enforcement Technology Grant

The Center for Rural Development has been awarded a grant designed to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement through the integration of technologies that enable local law enforcement agencies to access and share criminal justice information. The grant was awarded by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance primarily through the efforts of Congressman Hal Rogers. All county and municipal law enforcement agencies located within the forty county area served by The Center are eligible for technology awards. The Center is working closely with the Kentucky Justice Cabinet, the Governor's Office of Technology, and the Kentucky State Police in the development of a seamless system for law enforcement information access. An Advisory Committee comprised of law enforcement representatives, educators, government officials, and technical advisors has been established to guide The Center on the administration of the project.

The project will be implemented in four-phases as follows:

1. "Starter kits" that include desktop computers, appropriate software, printers, scanners, and digital cameras for each agency.
2. "Field laptop" computers, appropriate software, bar-code scanners, printers, vehicle mounting solutions, and office docking stations. Awards of "field laptops" will be made at a ration of one to five officer/deputies. This phase will also address voice radio "critical needs" issues.
3. Development of three model sites for mobile data computing networks.
4. Installation of records management system (RMS) and computer aided dispatch (CAD) software solutions. Some phases will be implemented concurrently with others as the project time-line progresses.

For more information on the Law Enforcement Technology Grant, please contact the Project Manager or Administrative Assistant Kristin Smith.

LEN Technology News

From the National Institute of Justice

Law Enforcement TECH Support

FBI's New Cyber Division Quietly Ramps Up

National Journal's Technology Daily (04/08/02); Porteus, Liza

Many tech industry observers were surprised this week at the appointment of FBI special agent Larry Mefford as assistant director of the new Cyber Division. Tech executives had discussed with government officials about the creation of such a unit after the Sept. 11 attacks, and FBI director Robert Mueller had alluded to it in an early March appearance before Congress. Still, many have been surprised by the move as it suggests a new dynamism between the FBI's National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC), White House cybersecurity advisor Richard Clarke, the Justice Department's Computer Crimes and Intellectual Property unit, and the new Cyber Division. The stated aim of the Cyber Division is to bring all the FBI's Internet, computer, and network responsibilities under one administrative umbrella. Sources within the NIPC have warned against upsetting the fragile relationship the group is beginning to build between the private sector, which must trust the NIPC not to disclose breaches in electronic security. In his earlier comments before a House appropriations subcommittee, Mueller asked that more funds be given to the NIPC and introduced the idea of the Cyber Division, which, in his words, "will bring together various cyber initiatives and programs under one umbrella...to protect our nation's growing digital marketplace and electronic infrastructure." (www.govexec.com/dailyfed/0402/040802td1.htm)

Advanced Interactive Systems Develop New Sky Marshal Training Simulation

Police (03/02) Vol. 26, No. 3, P. 13

A training simulator for the Federal Aviation Administrator's new force of Sky Marshals has been developed by Advanced Interactive Systems, a manufacturer of military and police simulators. The Sky Marshal training scenarios, which were videotaped on board genuine aircraft, portray aft and fore cabins, passenger reactions, and various emergency situations, including hijackings by terrorists. The company says it created the simulator as a direct response to last year's terrorist attacks on the United States. According to Tim May, the CEO of Advanced Interactive Systems,

his company's simulation is the only one "that truly depicts the full scope of responses, both passive and aggressive, that occur in a terrorist situation onboard civilian aircraft." (www.policemag.com)

Study: State Crime Labs Are Underfunded, Overworked

Associated Press (04/15/02)

A recent study commissioned by Public Safety Secretary of Massachusetts says crime labs across the state are understaffed and underfunded. The Office of the Chief Medical Examiner in Boston has to cut corners to remain within budget, which has been the same since 1983. The study points out that neither the office nor its satellites have received accreditation from the National Association of Medical Examiners, and would need at least \$1 million to \$1.5 million to begin repairing their system. Similarly, the main State Police Crime Lab received criticism for refusing to run DNA tests in cases where no suspect had been identified. The Boston Police Department's crime lab, which operates independently of the state system, was praised by the study. (www.ap.org)

Massachusetts Troopers Enlist Wireless E-Mail Devices in War on Terrorism

Police (03/02) Vol. 26, No. 3, P. 16

Ten Massachusetts State Police troopers who patrol the terminals and parking lots of Boston's Logan International Airport now use the BlackBerry, a hand-held wireless Internet device. Officers are able to encrypt queries to state and federal databases about suspicious people or vehicles, and often receive a response in less than a minute; when an officer query comes back positive for a match, the BlackBerry's PocketBlue Software alerts that officer, other nearby law enforcement personnel via their BlackBerry devices, and troopers in the terminal. Use of the BlackBerry device costs \$89 per month, and so far, officers have employed it to find stolen cars, but not any terrorists. The BlackBerry is being used at other unnamed airports as well. (www.policemag.com)

System Helps Police Link Guns to Crimes

Dallas Morning News (04/04/02) P. 19A; Bensman, Todd

Texas and Oklahoma crime labs are benefiting from a new federal ballistics technology installed in many locations last summer. The National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) has helped solve two killings in the region as well as drive-by shooting investigations since it was rolled out by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. The system, now operating in the two states, California, and seven additional states, helps match firearms with crimes like the killing of a convenience store clerk in Fort Worth, Texas. The investigation had not gone at all well before investigators applied the technology, which matched shell casings from a drive-by shooting with the robbery. Congress allocated \$52 million to the launching of connected NIBIN systems in all U.S. states by the end of the year that will allow sharing of information about confiscated weapons and their sometimes microscopic distinctions. NIBIN coordinator Dan Kellet notes that law enforcement groups must be vigilant about entering information into their systems in order to ensure benefits. (www.dallasnews.com)

Millions of Fingerprints

KM World (03/02) Vol. 11, No. 3, P. 9; Lamont, Judith

Law enforcement agencies are increasingly turning to software to meet their need for integrating data from numerous sources and analyzing the information. Knowledge Computing makes the CoplinkConnect system for integrating data and CoplinkDetect, which establishes connections among different elements in criminal databases through the use of artificial intelligence. Both products were developed with money from a National Institute of Justice grant at the University of Arizona's Artificial Intelligence Lab. CoplinkConnect allows officers to complete tasks 65 percent quicker, according to user studies. CrimeSoft's CrimeSoft Plus package offers features such as the ability to construct a photo lineup and crime scene. Officers report being able to use the system within an hour of being introduced to it. Government sharing of data is done through the Institute for Intergovernmental Research's Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS), which incorporates a growing number of stated databases. (www.kmworld.com/publications/magazine/index.cfm?action=readarticle&article_id=1215&publication_id=1)

Mississippi Police Departments Going High-Tech

Associated Press (04/06/02); Bland, Thyrie

Along with an increasing number of law enforcement departments, the Jackson, Miss., Police Department is upgrading its patrol cars with laptop computers enabling officers quick and direct access to information they would otherwise have to wait for dispatchers to obtain. The growing trend to automate in law enforcement, one authority said, makes police work safer and more efficient. Officers who use the laptops say they feel better prepared when entering potentially dangerous situations. The computerization includes an AVL system (Automatic Vehicle Locator) as well, which allows the police department to continuously monitor the location of that cruiser. Another advantage of the new technology is silent dispatching--officers can be alerted via computer, reducing radio traffic. (www.ap.org)

Agencies Team Up to Chase Rapist; Technology, Behavioral Science Enlisted to Solve Cases in 4 Cities

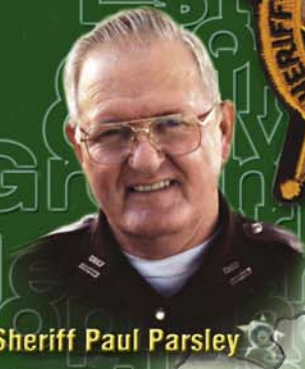
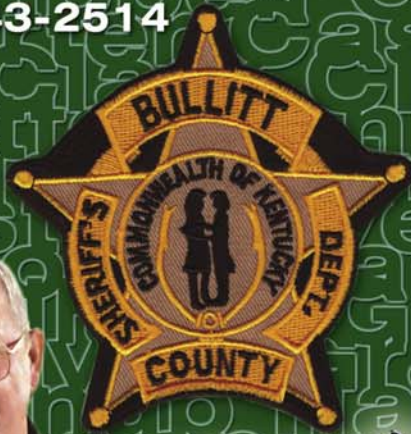
Dallas Morning News (04/11/02) P. 1Y; Trahan, Jason

Police in four Texas cities--Cleburne, Benbrook, Arlington, and Burleson--are using the combined DNA Index System (CODIS) and behavioral science to catch a man whose DNA connects him to nine rapes that date back to 1996. The system works similarly to a traditional fingerprint database, but instead of prints, law enforcement agencies find matches by studying samples of saliva, blood, and semen. Officials say evidence is scarce because the rapist takes everything with him when he goes and leaves no fingerprints; currently they have no suspect. Schepps Dairy has put up \$10,000 for information leading to the arrest and indictment of the perpetrator. Director of the Tarrant County medical examiner's crime lab, Ronald Singer, says this interagency cooperation is the first of its kind. "This is the first time we've had this many crimes linked together in this area," he declares. The CODIS match will be supplemented with traditional investigative methods such as composite drawing, questioning of witnesses, and physical evidence analysis. (www.dallasnews.com/localnews/city/arlington/stories/041102dnarlrapes.9e601.html)

Department Call

Bullitt County Sheriff's Office
P.O. Box 205
Shepherdsville, Ky. 40165
(502) 543-2514

Bullitt



Sheriff Paul Parsley

Founded: 1798
County: Bullitt
Current Force: 30 Sworn, Paid Deputies
Coverage Area: 417 square miles
County population: 64,350

INSIDE INFORMATION

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